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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 150 No. 15 October 7, 1946

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Fats, Oils Imports To Gain in 1947

Imports of fats and oils are likely to increase substantially in 1947, according to the Department of Agriculture. Exports are expected to be smaller than in 1946, largely as a result of reduced production and stocks in this country. Export supplies of copra in the Philippines and the "outer islands" of the East Indies, whale oil in the Antarctic, and linseed oil in Argentina are likely to increase materially in 1947.

Total exports of fats and oils from surplus - producing areas, however, will still be well below prewar in 1947 and perhaps in 1948. Whale-oil production in the Antarctic under international agreement is limited to about 60 percent of the prewar level of 1,000,000,000 pounds.

Export supplies of fats and oils in India will be less than prewar because industrial development and increased consumer spending power in India have resulted in an increased consumption in that country. Strong domestic demands also are limiting exports in other surplus areas, such as Argentina and Brazil.

With political unrest still prevailing in Java and Sumatra, prospects are dim for resumption of exports of palm oil from the East Indies. It is uncertain when and in what quantity Manchurian soybeans and perilla seed will again be available in world trade. And it may be many months before China resumes exports of edible oils and tung oil involume.

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the next 12 months probably will be moderately smaller than in the 12 months ending September 30, 1946. Lard and grease production in the late Spring and Summer of 1947 will be smaller than a year earlier, reflecting a 15 to 20 percent reduction in the 1946 Fall pig crop.

Linseed oil output from domestic flaxseed will be substantially smaller in the first half of 1947 than in the first half of 1946 as a result of the

—*Continued on page 86*

World Trade Group Formed in Washington

OPD Washington Bureau

The International Trade and Services Association has been formed to facilitate international commerce. The association, with offices in Washington, is headed by Aaron L. Ford, former member of Congress from Mississippi.

The association will maintain a staff of experts in Washington who will analyze and interpret data furnished by our own government and by our offices in the important trade centers of the world. By disseminating this data and world market analyses, the association will make a real contribution to assuring a steady world market for American goods, and will also be able to provide needed information to individual manufacturers affecting specific products. Moreover, ITSA intends to gather and provide data to assure an adequate supply of materials, essential to our own economy, which are not available in the United States or its possessions.

Potash Inst. Continues Research Grants

The continuation of some forty-five research grants currently maintained in agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the United States and Canada was authorized last week at the annual budgetary meeting of the board of directors of the American Potash Institute.

The three member companies of the association were represented at the meeting by Frederic Vieweg, president and Major Fred N. Oliver, counsel of the American Potash & Chemical Corporation; James B. Grant, chairman of the board of directors of the Potash Company of America, and Horace M. Albright, president of the United States Potash Company.

FTC to Appeal Basing-Point Case

The Federal Trade Commission will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari, in the case of the Cement Institute in which the majority opinion handed down in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago September 20 upheld the multiple basing-point system of pricing.

Distribution Conference In Boston Oct. 14

A Conference on Distribution will be held in the Hotel Statler, Boston, October 14-15. The program follows:—

Monday, October 14

"World Distribution of Food," Raymond W. Miller, of American Institute of Cooperation.

"Too Little and Too Late in Distribution," Marvin Bower, of McKinsey & Co.

"Rent Factor Affecting the Future of Retailing," Dr. Charles F. Phillips, of Bates College.

"Dynamics of a Consumer Market," Earl Puckett, of Allied Stores Corporation.

"Future Trade Relations Between Great Britain and the United States," Herbert Butcher, member of Parliament.

"International Economic Policy and the Future of Business," Winthrop W. Aldrich, of Chase National Bank.

"Inter-American Economic Coopera-

—*Continued on page 49*

WAA Surplus Sales Bidding System Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration has streamlined its competitive bid system in selling surplus products. Under the new set-up, regional directors now may call immediately for competitive bids after fixed price offerings have proved unsuccessful or inappropriate.

The priority and preference requirements of disposal as specified by Congress, and the fixed price method of sale will remain the basic method to be followed whenever the fair market value of the surplus can be determined in advance.

Hercules Dept. Head

Reginald Rockwell has been named general manager of the paper makers chemical department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. He succeeds Ralph B. McKinney, who died September 21.

Trade Sale Paints Ceilings Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau

Ceiling prices on eight categories of trade sale paints were raised October 2 from 2 to 6 percent over current levels by the Office of Price Administration, in an action which reflects the increased cost of linseed oil.

The increase permitted manufacturers of ready mixd, exterior house paint amounts to 12 cents per gallon; 11 cents per gallon for undercoat house paint; 8 cents per gallon for floor paint, interior, exterior and floor enamel included; 6 cents per gallon for interior gloss and semi-gloss paint; 11 cents per gallon for wall primerseal; four cents per gallon for flat wall paint; 17 cents per gallon for colors-in-oil, and 11 cents per gallon for roof and barn paint.

Resellers will be permitted to increase their prices by the percentage increase in cost to them of the eight products. This is the first industry-wide price increase granted since the products were brought under price control in 1942.

Soda Ash Supply Situation to Be Reviewed

OPD Washington Bureau

Problems facing producers and users of soda ash growing out of the inability of the industry to satisfy all demands will be reviewed at a meeting scheduled for October 10 by the Civilian Production Administration with the soda ash section of the Chlorine-alkali Industry Advisory Committee.

It will be the first meeting of the agency with the committee since the CPA several weeks ago placed the material under the CC ratings of PR-28 over the protests of the industry. What recommendations, if any, the agency might have to offer for the solution of the problem that has followed this action were not being disclosed in advance of the meeting, but it was indicated that the point will be stressed that greater efforts must be made to satisfy demands to avoid more drastic action upon the part of the government.

The CPA is under terrific pressure from congressional sources to provide assurances to the aluminum industry that it will receive adequate supplies of soda ash for its operations, and at least one senator, Hugh B. Mitchell of Washington, has urged upon director John R. Steelman of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, that he order the CPA to place the material under allocation for this purpose.

Last week, while John D. Small, administrator of CPA, was explaining the action of his agency in granting a rating to the Kaiser Permanente Metals alumina plant at Baton Rouge, L. A., to obtain soda ash to the Mead Committee of the Senate, his deputy administrator, John C. Houston, was appearing at a closed meeting with the chief counsel of the Senate Small Business Committee, attended also by representatives of the OWMR, anti-trust division of the Department of Justice and the War Assets Administration and representatives of Kaiser, Reynolds Metals Company and Alumi-

—*Continued on page 86*

Alkali Industry Asks Higher Ceiling Prices

OPD Washington Bureau

An upward adjustment of ceiling prices on products of the alkali industry to compensate for increased costs in the industry was discussed with officials of the Office of Price Administration at a meeting of the chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash industry advisory committee this week.

No action was taken on the suggestion and another meeting of the committee has been set tentatively for October 10.

The committee also submitted a recommendation to the OPA that its coverage be broadened to include calcium carbonate, calcium chloride, calcium hypochlorite, caustic potash, sal ammoniac, sal soda, soda ash briquets, solid carbon dioxide, sodium sesquicarbonate, and modified alkalies. The recommendation was taken under advisement by the OPA.

Manufacture, Retail Separation Bill Seen

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill for the divorcement of retailing from manufacturing, where such operations stifle free competition in an industry, will be introduced in the house early in the next Congress by Representative Wright Patman of Texas.

Mr. Patman, who is chairman of the House Small Business Committee, said that in the country's present economic situation such legislation has become essential if the independent businessman, and particularly returning veterans who now are entering business, are to be protected from the "rapacious competitive practices that make it increasingly difficult for them to exist."

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman
Labor-Management Consultant

Union Right of Participation in Layoffs

A few weeks ago the newspapers were full of news accounts of the dispute between Press Wireless, Inc., and the American Communication Association, a CIO union. A strike resulted, tying up foreign press news. The parties eventually agreed to arbitration and the strike was ended. The arbitrator's award on one phase of the case was recently reported. It is indeed an interesting and in some respects a significant decision pointing to a basic, even though perhaps somewhat elementary, moral in labor relations.

One phase of the dispute which was passed upon by the arbitrator involved the question of the right of Press Wireless to lay off certain of its employees because of the curtailment of work resulting in the necessity of reducing the working force. The specific issue before him was whether or not this employer could take "unilateral" action in respect to layoffs before submitting the matter to arbitration. In other words, could Press Wireless lay off an employee because of a reduction of work even if the union objected to such layoff, or must it submit the disputed layoff to arbitration and await the arbitrator's decision before the employee could be actually laid off?

Unilateral Layoff Blocked

Interestingly enough—and properly so—the arbitrator decided in favor of the union and against the company. He held that the employer could not take unilateral action and lay off an employee, in the absence of the union's agreeing to such a layoff. Since the union did not agree, the employer had to submit the matter to arbitration, and of course, be bound by the arbitrator's award.

Looking at the decision, separate and apart from its full context, and without having clearly in mind the particular provision involved in the parties' agreement, one's first reaction would probably be that of complete surprise. Is it not the right of an employer to lay off an employee because of curtailment of work and reduction of working forces? Then why did this arbitrator, a well-known and most competent person in the field of labor relations, decide against the company? How can we expect harmonious labor relations if this right of layoff so fundamental to an employer be denied him? The answer to these questions, all of which appear well taken, is entirely clear. And in the answer lies the moral of the case.

In the greater majority of union agreements, there will be found an express provision covering layoffs, wherein the employer reserves unto himself the right to lay off an employee because of lack of work re-

—*Continued on page 41*

In This Issue

Alkali Indust. Asks Higher Prices.... 3
Animal By-Products from Argentina.. 5
APMA Meets Dec. 9..... 7
Basing-Point Case Appeal Set..... 3
Butyl Alcohol Price Raise Granted.... 5
Calco Assigns Fried..... 80
Calco Shifts Jonic, Mettee..... 47
Chem. Inst. Supports N.Y.C. Chemists. 60
Chub Wins Fritz Medal..... 7
Coke By-Products..... 52
Commerce Oil Succeeds Lewis Co.... 41
Cooke Shifted in WAA..... 7
Costa Rica Extends Drug Registry... 60
Delta Buys WAA Oxygen Plant..... 60
Diamond Match Names Three..... 50
Dillman Leaves Agric. Dept..... 80
Distribution Conference Oct. 14..... 3
Du Pont to Exhibit..... 79
Eureka Labs Formed..... 50
Farm Insecticides Decontrolled..... 5
Fats, Oils Data: August..... 78
Fats, Oils Imports to Gain..... 3
FDA Authority Curtailed..... 5
French Patents Expire Dec. 1..... 7
FTC "Red Cross" Rule Easing Asked.. 7
Gen'l Mills Refining Soybean Oil..... 80
German Chem. Industry Retarded.... 64
Ger. Drug Data Study Urged..... 60
Glandular Products Decontrolled..... 5
Goode Malstrom Chi. Head..... 80
Gorgas Medal to Kelsey..... 60
Greenleaf, Inc., Elects McNinch..... 71
Heyden Buys Memphis Phenol Plant. 62
Hopkins Names Two V.-P.'s..... 63
Imp. Oil Grants Fellowships..... 41
Indust. Powd., Inc., Plant Completed. 79
Inter-Amer. Trade Exhibit Oct. 6.... 7
Jacques Mfg. Names Lenth..... 80
Jefferson to Make Ethylene Comp'ds... 60
Johnson Leaves CPA..... 5
Kieffer Calco Canada Head..... 49
Knowles Made Asst. Manager..... 47
Koppers Shifts Tar, Chem. Staffs..... 53
Lauer in Colo. U. Chem. Post..... 47
Leather Dictionary Available..... 50
Maas & Waldstein Buys Smith-Davis. 79
Management Ass'n to Meet Nov. 14.. 7
Mathieson Names Fox Chairman..... 47
Merck Changes Export Set-Up..... 50
Metals, Minerals Subsidy Unchanged.. 5
Mex. Oil Partial Payment Made..... 5
Mfg. Retail Separation Bill Seen..... 3
Mo. Drug Group to Hear Hochwalt.... 62
Novick Demobilization Bureau Head. 5
NWDA Continues Research..... 63
N.Y. BIMS Final Golf Outing..... 71
N.Y. Trade Board to Meet Oct. 23.... 7
NPVLA Executives Nominated..... 5
Owens-Illinois Building Lab..... 47
Owens-Illinois Must Pay Minn. Tax... 79
Pacific Research Fund Asked..... 7
Parke, Davis to Make Streptomycin.. 62
Penick Names Bouton..... 62
Penn. Salt Names Fulmer..... 71
Pharmacy Colleges Ass'n Elects..... 62
Pittsburgh Plate Twindaw Plant Set.. 79
Potash Inst. Continues Grants..... 3
Rockefeller to Socony Staff..... 41
Rockwell Hercules Dept. Head..... 3
Rosenthal Teaching Foreign Trade.... 50
Sabin CPA Plastics Chief..... 79
Schrieffer Elected..... 62
Seymour Heads N.Y. Surplus Disposal. 60
Small Business to Probe Business.... 5
Soda Ash to be Reviewed..... 5
Sulphur Price Control Off..... 5
Tariff League Dinner Oct. 17..... 71
Trade Sale Paints Ceilings Lifted.... 5
Treemond Co Moves..... 71
Trichloroethylene Safety Standards... 62
U.S.-Holland to Avoid Double Taxes. 5
U.S.P. Distributing Metric Dose Table. 63
U.S. Revenue Returns: Aug..... 60
Vila Gets Plastics Post..... 80
Vivadou Names Sasmor..... 71
WAA Surplus Bidding Revised..... 3
Warren Plant Producing..... 41
Webber & Smith Firm Organized..... 80
World Trade Group Formed..... 3

General Features

Advertising Index..... 87
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids 4
Book Reviews..... 7
Classified Advertisements..... 86
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 42
German Research Reports..... 7
Imports 54
Imports Detained..... 67
Industrial Chemical Uses..... 7
Labor Relations..... 3
Machinery Offered..... 84
Obituaries 48
OPD Price Index..... 4
Professional Services..... 86
Trade Briefs.....40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 50
60, 62, 71, 73, 78, 79, 85, 86
Washington Talks It Over..... 5

Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals..... 55
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 67
Coaltar Chemicals..... 52
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 57
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics..... 70
Fertilizer Materials (see Agric. Chem.)
Heavy Chemicals..... 45
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 81
Petroleum Derivatives..... 73
Protective Coatings Materials..... 75
Textile and Leather Chemicals..... 51

CPA to Continue

Reconstruction Director John R. Steelman has announced that the Civilian Production Administration will be continued beyond December 31, 1946, and none of its functions will be transferred to any other agency.

Powell Export Official

David G. Hoyer has been named a vice-president of John Powell Export Corporation, a division of John Powell & Co., manufacturer of basic materials for the insecticide industry, New York. Mr. Hoyer, who has been assistant to the export manager since his release from the Navy a year ago, was purchasing agent for the company before the war.

Owens-Corning Offers Patents License-Free

OPD Washington Bureau

A total of 181 patents, covering the broad field of the manufacture and use of glass fiber products, a relatively new line of industrial materials, has been thrown open to the public for non-exclusive licensing, it has been announced by the Patent Office of the Department of Commerce. The patents, owned by the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, have been listed on the Register of Patents Available for Licensing or Sale.

Included among the glass fiber patents are inventions relating to glass textile yarns and fabrics for draperies, coated cloths, plastic reinforcement, and electrical insulation; glass fiber packs for air filters and chemical processing; glass fiber mats for batteries, roofing, pipe wrap and the like; glass fiber insulation for household appliances, homes, factories, aircraft, ships and trains, and a variety of other new glass products.

These patents are divided into two groups: The first, consisting of 157 patents, covers methods of manufacturing many fibrous glass products, including a method and apparatus for producing the fiber. This group of patents is offered by the corporation for licensing on reasonable terms to any prospective manufacturer who can meet reasonable requirements of financial responsibility.

Copies of the patents may be obtained from the Patent Office, Department of Commerce, for 25 cents each. Inquiries regarding licensing of these patents should be directed to Carl G. Staelin, secretary, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo 1, Ohio.

N.Y. Paint Club Studies Linseed Supply

Distress of paint manufacturers caused by complexities of the linseed oil supply and price situation was discussed at a special meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania, October 1, conducted by Leon D. Eldot, president.

After lengthy presentation of all facts bearing on flaxseed scarcity, the crushers' attitude toward selling in the light of current price ceilings, foreign supplies and the practical obstacles in the way of decontrol, a resolution was adopted providing for a special committee to draft a letter revealing the dire straits in which the industry finds itself. This letter is then to be sent by individual manufacturers, modified as they deem necessary to present special hardships, to Paul Porter, administrator of the Office of Price Administration, and to senators and congressmen.

Lead for Chemicals Quota to Be Reduced

OPD Washington Bureau

A slight reduction in the amount of lead available for lead chemicals, together with a cut in the amount available in the form of sheets and pipes for chemical plants, is in prospect for the chemical industry in the fourth quarter, according to officials of the Civilian Production Administration. Although lead production may be expected to show an increase in the quarter, stocks are at such a low level that it will be necessary to impose greater restrictions on the use of the metal, it was explained.

The outlook for lead chemicals, however, is not as gloomy for the fourth quarter as might be indicated on its face, officials hasten to add. Even though it will be necessary to further restrict the amount for this purpose, prospects are better that actual deliveries of the alloted amounts will be made than was the experience in the third quarter.

In the third quarter, lead users of all classes were authorized to consume 225,000 tons of the metal, but because of difficulties in obtaining deliveries only about 192,000 tons were actually used. The unavailability of sufficient lead to meet the authorizations caused considerable hardship, particularly in those industries which require primary lead. During August and September, primary lead supplies covered only about 60 percent of the authorized use for these two months.

The CPA has cut the fourth quarter authorized consumption to 212,500

—Continued on page 49

OWMR Reconsidering Acid Tankcar Recall

OPD Washington Bureau

Director John R. Steelman of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has a directive under consideration for issuance to the War Department suspending its plan for the recall of its sulphuric acid tankcars now under lease to the chemical industry. The recall notices had been sent out by the agency for 117 of these cars out of more than 400 loaned to the industry, for use by the department in the movement of sulphuric acid to its ordnance plants being reopened to produce fertilizers for Europe and Japan.

Mr. Steelman has the directive on his desk and it was understood October 4 that it would be issued over the weekend. Under its terms the Army would be allowed to recall its cars only as they can be replaced by new cars now being built for the chemical industry. Delivery of the new cars is scheduled to start this month.

It was also learned that the Association of American Railroads has instructed all Class One carriers to give priority to the movement of the high pressure type tankcars (TP and TPI) to relieve the pinch in the supply of these cars for the chemical industry.

Cottonseed Oil Upped By OPA, Not D. of A.

OPD Washington Bureau

In last week's issue of the REPORTER reference was made in the story on Director John R. Steelman of the Office of Economic Stabilization ordering an increase in ceilings on cottonseed, soybean and corn oil prices that he had suggested that the Department of Agriculture exercise its authority to increase the price of cotton linters or decontrol the item. This was in error. This recommendation was made to the OPA and not to the Department, since the OPA has the jurisdiction over pricing cotton linters.

OIT Removes Items From Individual License

The Office of International Trade has removed from the list of commodities requiring individual licenses and placed on the general export list the following:—Lanolin, woolgrease, peppermint oil and jasmine.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Oct. 8, 1946	Sept. 26, 1946	Oct. 5, 1945
139.4	138.0	133.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

By grace of the Office of Price Administration decontrol of prices on three domestic essential oils, a sharp rise in the index number developed with an assist to be credited to a few drugs and industrial vegetable oils. All markets held a strong undertone and were beset by high demand and sharp shortages.

Valik and Goepp Killed In Airplane Crash

Dr. Ludwig Valik was killed in the crash of the American Overseas Airlines plane October 3 in Newfoundland. He had been senior chemist of the S. B. Penick Company, Morganville, N. J., and was bound for Frankfort, Germany, to study technical processes in the chemical and dye industry for the United States Department of Commerce. Dr. Valik, a graduate of the University of Vienna who became a citizen of the United States in the late twenties, was forty-five years of age.

Dr. Rudolph M. Goepp, jr., of Newcastle, Delaware, director of organic research for the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, who was traveling to investigate German-developed emulsifiers and detergents, was also killed in the crash.

Late Market News

Silver bullion was reduced in price to 89c. per ounce. The previous quotation had been 90⅛c. which had been set on August 1. The reduction last week was the first change in the official price since that date. Revision of silver nitrate prices was in abeyance pending further developments in the bullion market.

Sugar prospects became less favorable when Cuban estimates on the 1947 and 1948 crops were slashed. The revision of the estimates was forced when the stoppage of work in the Cuban canefields spread throughout the island. All cleaning and planting in the canefields has been halted by the cane planters' protest against the government plan to seize any increase in the price of sugar. Work should be done in October or the crops of the next two years will suffer.

Bids Wanted

Drugs and chemicals, 30 items, Veterans Administration (Muskogee, Okla.) invitation 47-72, October 8.

Ethyl Alcohol, 10,000 wine gallons, Panama Canal, schedule 8432, October 14; 5,184 4-oz bottles, Treasury Department, invitation 3W-45600R, October 10.

Floor wax, liquid, 600 gallons, Treasury Department (Marietta, Ga.), invitation 06-3368, October 10.

Hydraulic brake fluid, 300 quarts, Panama Canal, schedule 8432, October 14.

Hydroquinone, photographic, 6,090 pounds, Treasury Department, invitation 3W-45603-R, October 8.

Kerosene, 1,000 gallons, Panama Canal, schedule 8432, October 14.

Linseed oil, 1,930 gallons, Treasury Department (Marietta, Ga.), invitation 06-3446, October 8.

Linseed replacement oil, 968 gallons, Treasury Department (Marietta, Ga.), invitation 06-3446, October 8.

Napthalene, flake, 2,500 pounds, Treasury Department, invitation 3W-44604-R, October 9; 500 pounds, Post Office Department, invitation 1095, October 9.

Paint stripping compound, alkali type, 212,500 pounds, Ordnance Department (Philadelphia, Pa.) invitation 47, October 22.

Red Lead, dry, 20,000 pounds, Panama Canal, schedule 8432, October 14.

Ribbon Zinc, 121,000 pounds, Post Office Department invitation 1099, October 11.

Shipping cans 6,000, Panama Canal, schedule 8432, October 14.

Soap, soft, 10,000 pounds, District of Columbia, schedule 9072-D, October 11; toilet, 5,500 gallons, Federal Works Agency, invitation 878-10-9-1, October 9; 1,000 pounds, Panama Canal,, schedule 8432, October 14.

Sodium sulfite, anhydrous, photographic, Treasury Department (Marietta, Ga.), invitation 06-3378, October 10.

Tallow, 2,000 pounds, Panama Canal, schedule 8432, October 14.

Turpentine, 1052 gallons, Treasury Department (Marietta, Ga.), invitation 06-3446, October 8.

White Lead, dry, 10,000 pounds, Panama Canal, schedule 8432, October 14; pigment, 10,000 pounds, Treasury Department, invitation 06-2446, October 8.

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Farm Insecticides Decontrolled by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

All types of agricultural insecticides, fungicides and weedkillers, except rotenone and rotenone products, which contain two or more chemical components were decontrolled October 1 by the OPA by amendment 58 to SO-132. This virtually completes decontrol action in this field, OPA officials explained, as the household insecticides previously have been exempted from control.

The present action relates to agricultural insecticides (except rotenone and rotenone products), deodorants (agricultural), fungicides (agricultural) repellents (agricultural), rodenticides (agricultural), seed-treating compounds and weedkillers when packaged and branded as such and consisting of a mixture of two or more chemical components or any of the following individual components:—

Calcium arsenate, copper arsenate, copper sulphate monohydrated, copper sulphate tribasic, lead arsenate, London purple, nicotine sulphate, Paris green, pyrethrum, sodium arsenite, sodium cyanide, zinc arsenite, zinc chloride and zinc sulphate.

Any other individual chemical component when sold separately, is not exempt, even when sold for agricultural purposes.

Butyl Alcohol Price Raise Granted USI

OPD Washington Bureau

Ceiling prices on butyl alcohol produced from corn at the Curtis Bay, Md., plant of United States Industrial Chemicals, Inc., have been increased to 22-2/10 cents per pound by the OPA by amendment 21 to MPR 37, effective October 7. The increase was made necessary because the plant was forced to shift to corn for its raw material due to the shortage of molasses.

The new price is based on an average cost of $1.22 per bushel for corn and is subject to a fluctuation $.005 cents a pound for every increase or decrease of $.029 cents a bushel for corn. The company's plant at New Orleans, La., is still operating on molasses, and the ceiling price of the company's butyl acetate will reflect the weighted average price of butyl alcohol produced at its plants.

Small Business to Probe Business Concentration

OPD Washington Bureau

An investigation of the effectiveness of the government's program to combat the growth of economic concentration in American industry to be made by a subcommittee of the house small business committee will open October 15, it was announced last week by Representative Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

The committee already has asked the Department of Commerce to make a new study of concentration in the retail distribution fields, to complement similar research in the manufacturing industries. Committee members in addition to Mr. Kefauver are Representatives J. W. Robinson of Utah; Henry Jackson of Washington; Leonard W. Hall of New York, and Walter C. Ploeser of Missouri.

U.S., Netherlands Plan To Avoid Double Taxes

A draft convention has been drawn up by representatives of the United States and The Netherlands governments for avoidance of double taxation with respect to income taxes and certain extraordinary taxes in the Netherlands, it is announced by the State Department.

It is now being submitted to the two countries for further consideration and signature. The convention is subject to approval by the Senate before it becomes effective.

Johnson Leaves CPA

Robert E. Johnson, director of the Civilian Production Administration's office of economic review and analysis, has resigned from full-time government service and will serve the agency on a consultant basis.

Glandular Products In Bulk OPA Free

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has exempted from price control animal gland derivitives (extracts, liquids and desiccations) when sold in bulk to processors for use as components of other products for consumer use.

Sulphur Exempted From Price Control

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has announced, effective October 4, the exemption of sulphur from price control. Sulphur is being exempted because production and producers' stocks are more than adequate to meet demands. On June 30, 1946, producers held stocks substantially larger than the total production for the peak year, 1945. Moreover, sulphur has on the average been selling at below ceiling prices. For these reasons, decontrol should not result in any increase in domestic prices.

Metals, Minerals Subsidy Payments Unchanged

OPD Washington Bureau

Stabilization Director John R. Steelman has authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to continue absorbing fluctuating losses under its domestic metals and minerals subsidy programs on the same basis that prevailed on June 29, 1946. A similar ruling governing RFC's foreign metal purchasing program was made by the stabilization director on August 5.

Mr. Steelman's ruling will allow the RFC greater flexibility in administering its domestic metals and minerals subsidy programs by permitting increased subsidy payment per unit, or absorption of increased loss per unit, above the amounts recorded on June 29. The stabilization director specified, however, that there must be no change in the basis of operation of the programs from that in effect on June 29.

FDA Authority on Adulterated Goods Curtailed by Court

OPD Washington Bureau

Authority of the Federal government to bring charges of law violations against distributors of foods, drugs and cosmetics because products were found to have become adulterated while in their possession has been sharply curtailed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in a decision in favor of the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company.

The ruling, which the court handed down late last month, has the effect of limiting the powers of the Food and Drug Administration to seizures of lots that become adulterated before ending their interstate journey. It is probably the most important interpretation of the seizure powers of the agency by an appellant court in recent years and is almost certain to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication.

Officials of the FDA said that the decision would seem to upset an interpretation of the law that has guided the agency ever since it was vested with authority to seize and condemn adulterated food and drug products. Unless the supreme court reverses the ruling, the agency probably will be forced to go to congress for an amendment to the law to clear up this point.

The issue rose out of the seizure in September, 1945, by the FDA agents of a shipment of spaghetti and macaroni still in its original packages which had been shipped from Colorado to Arizona in 1943. When seized by the agents it was found to be adulterated within the meaning of section 342 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and condemnation proceedings were brought against the concern.

The Circuit Court's decision noted that the libel filed by the government stated in substance that the food had been found to be adulterated more than two years after it had been shipped to Arizona. It did not state that the food was adulterated when introduced into or while in interstate commerce. Instead, the libel stated, in substance, that the food was adulterated while held in original packages by Phelps Dodge Mercantile Co. at its warehouse in Douglas, Ariz. Thus it appeared, the court said, that the adulteration of the food occurred after it ended its interstate journey and came to rest at the appellee's warehouse. The decision of the court continued:—

Appellant (government) contends that the fact that the food was adulterated while held in original packages was sufficient to warrant its condemnation. We do not agree. As shown above, Section 342 under which this proceeding was brought, provides for the condemnation of "any article of food . . . that is adulterated . . . when introduced into or while in interstate commerce." It says nothing about original packages. The terms "interstate commerce" and "original packages" are not synonymous. Articles may be in interstate commerce without being in original packages. They may be in original packages without being in interstate commerce. They may be in both interstate commerce and original packages and, if in both, may cease to be in interstate commerce and yet remain in original packages. Hence the fact that the food was adulterated while held in original packages did not show that it was adulterated when introduced into or while in interstate commerce.

Animal By-Products From Argentina Seen

OPD Washington Bureau

The currently short supply of animal by-products in the United States, needed for use in organic fertilizers, glue, adhesives and other products, now may be augmented by imports from Argentina, the Civilian Production Administration has announced.

The announcement was based on information received from the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires that the Argentine government has lifted its export quota on bones, bone ash, meat and bone meal, fertilizer tankage, dried blood, liver and glandular tankage.

Estimates attributed to trade sources indicate that 10,000 metric tons of meat meal and tankage, and 10,000 tons of bones and other items had been released for export by the Argentine government's action in suspending export controls on animal by-products. These controls had been in effect since early in June.

NPVLA Executive Group Nominated

The National Paint, a Varnish Lacquer Association has unanimously nominated for membership on its executive committee the following for a three-year term:—

S. C. Dunning, of the Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., East Boston; George W. Jenkin, of the Benjamin Moore & Co., New York; H. S. Margetts, of the W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco; Robert W. Matlack, of the Geo D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; Fletcher W. Rockwell, of the National Lead Company, New York; F. G. Weed, of the Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit.

Mexican Oil Case Partial Payment Made

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States has received from Mexico a fourth installment of $4,085,325 on the $29,000,000 owed the American government for settlement of oil claims by United States interests under the Zevada-Cook agreement of 1943. The fifth payment, for a similar amount, is due September 30, 1947. The agreement settled claims by American oil interests after the Mexican government expropriated all oil properties in 1938.

Novick Heads CPA Demobilization Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

David Novick, director of the Civilian Production Administration's industrial statistics division, has been appointed director of the agency's bureau of demobilization.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

CPA Administrator Small's plans for the liquidation of his agency by next March 31 may not go through after all. OWMR Director Steelman has hinted to Mr. Small that he doesn't care too much for a definite date being fixed now for ending the agency and that Mr. Small should adopt a business-as-usual policy until the economic horizon shows more clearly than now that his agency is no longer needed.

What brought the matter of liquidating CPA to the attention of Mr. Steelman was the undercover squabble that has been going on for several weeks between Mr. Small and Housing Director Wyatt over the use of government priorities and allocation powers to further the housing program. Mr. Small had been trying to shift the responsibility for limiting nonhousing construction to Mr. Wyatt who was resisting it on the grounds that he had neither the staff, experience nor facilities for administering the order.

When the showdown came in Mr. Steelman's office Mr. Steelman supported the contentions of Mr. Wyatt and bluntly told Mr. Small to keep his organization on the job and cease trying to slough off his responsibilities. The controversy was unique for bureaucratic Washington because it is mighty seldom that one agency ever attempts to pass its powers over to another and find the other unwilling to accept them.

Ooo, oops! Sorry!

OPD's linotyper got to running off at the billions when he reported the drop in farm mortgages in this column last week. Originally our copy read—"farm mortgages down $190,000,000 to a $5,100,000,000 total, the lowest level since 1915."

Decontrol of Prices

Business is insisting upon OPA the adoption of a policy of more rapid decontrol of prices if the aim of the government to remove bottlenecks to production is to be attained. The backfire that has developed on meat is being cited as a striking example of how continued price control can slow down the flow of goods to the market and bring added pressure to the demand for higher and higher ceilings.

Bottlenecks to production as a result of OPA inaction are developing on a number of fronts. The most important, probably is the refusal of OPA to grant higher prices on scrap metal. As a result dealers are hoarding their supplies and the steel industry and other users are fearful of a shortage. A serious scrap shortage, like the decline in livestock sales, could have wide repercussions on industrial operations.

Another argument being made for more rigid decontrol is the disparity now existing between controlled prices in the domestic market, and uncontrolled prices in the world markets. OPA actions in this respect are either forcing industries to do without the needed materials obtainable only from abroad, or absorb heavy losses by having to pay higher prices just for the privilege of staying in business.

General Aniline Puzzle

The projected transfer of the functions and holdings of the Alien Property Custodian to the Department of Justice is now expected to take place early in October. The transfer has been held up while Attorney-General Clark was touring Europe. He has returned to Washington, and it is now only a question of working out the many details surrounding the merger.

—*Continued on page 42*

WHAT EVERY YOUNG DRIVER SHOULD KNOW!

YOUNG OR OLD, you'll enjoy this quiz. You may find that your car's cooling system is more complicated than you think! If you don't take care of it, it can be costly, too!

1 The heat a modern automobile generates, under normal driving conditions, is enough to warm (a) a 5-room house on a winter day, (b) a pot of coffee, (c) the cabin of a 30-foot boat.

2 A neglected cooling system can damage vital engine parts but (a) has no effect on gas consumption, (b) actually generates more power from increased heat, (c) helps eat up gas.

3 Grease in the radiator forms a jelly-like emulsion that (a) flows freely along with the water, (b) helps lubricate cooling system passages, (c) hampers radiator circulation.

4 The greatest amount of anti-freeze is lost by (a) leakage, (b) oxygen in the water, (c) evaporation.

5 Scale and corrosion develop fastest in the cooling system at a driving speed of (a) 45 m.p.h., (b) 15 m.p.h., (c) 33 m.p.h.

Correct Answers: 1-a, 2-c, 3-c, 4-a, 5-a

Car care begins up front with Nor'way* Radiator Products—Nor'way Cleaner, Nor'way Quick Flush, Nor'way Stop Leak. Have your dealer Nor'way-condition your radiator against rust, scale, corrosion, and leaks *before* winter for positive protection *all-winter* with these fine CSC products.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Amylaminophenol

Lubricant—Improver (U.S. 2249564 and 2249565) of pourpoint and oiliness of lubricating oils.

Bone Dust

Animal Husbandry—Mineral supplement in cattle, chicken, and hog feeds, dog biscuits.

Chemical—Starting point in making boneblack.

Construction—Filler in composition floorings.

Fertilizer—Ingredient of fertilizer compositions.
Source of ammonia, lime, magnesia, phosphates.

Linoleum and Oilcloth—Filler in linoleum and oilcloth.

Leather—Filler for shoe compositions.

Metallurgical—Case-hardening agent for iron and steel.

Miscellaneous—Filler for many products.
Ingredient of cleaning, polishing, molding, sound-deadening, and sweeping compositions, picture frames.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Filler in paints, enamels, undercoats, primers, and other products.

Paper—Filler in paper, paperboard, and the like.
Ingredient of coating compositions.

Plastics—Filler in plastic and molding compositions.

Wood—Ingredient of plastic wood fillers and other preparations, pressed moldings.

2-Methyl-5-ethylpyridin

Cellulose Products—Process material (Brit. 549991) in making cellulose hydroxyalkylethers containing 1-6 hydroxyalkyl groups to 3 glucose units of high viscosity, offered as useful for impregnating textile fabrics and for making films, sheets, and foils.

Sodium-7-iodo-8-oxyquinolin Monosulphonate

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2228-051) as water-soluble disinfectant agent.

Tetrahydrofurfurylamine

Rubber—Starting point (U.S. 2150-422, 2150423, 2150424, and 2150425) in making vulcanizing accelerators by condensing with carbon bisulphide.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Statler hotel, Boston, December 12-15.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Palmer house, Chicago, December 2-3.

American Forest Congress, Washington, D. C., October 9-11.

American Management Association Conference, Palmer house, Chicago, November 14-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 22.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, October 14-15.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 4-5.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, November 6.

National Drug Trade Conference, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., November 8.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, October 28-30.

New York Board of Trade dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 23.

Society of the Plastics Industry, New England Section, Equinox house, Manchester, Vermont, October 17-18.

Synthetic Organical Chemical Manufacturers Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 17.

French Patents Expire Dec. 1

Americans owning French patents which will be in force December 1, 1946, have until that date to file applications for prolongation, according to the National Foreign Trade Council. A French Act of July 20, 1944, prolonged the terms of French patents, which expired during the war period, to December 1, 1946.

FTC 'Red Cross' Rule Easing Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

A. P. W. Paper Company has appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for a modification of a recent order of the Federal Trade Commission directing the firm to qualify its use of the Red Cross emblem and name with conspicuous language showing that the products it manufacturers under these marks are not sponsored or approved by the commission.

The company won a decision from the same court in July, 1945, upholding its right to the use of the Red Cross name and emblem, although the court at the same time said that the commission had the right to state how it should be used. In its newest appeal the company contends that the commission has exceeded its authority.

It asked the court to either order the vacation of the commission's order or extend the date of its enforcement in order to give the company time to use up its existing stocks of old labels.

N.Y. Trade Board To Meet Oct. 23

The New York Board of Trade will hold a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on October 23. Principal speakers will be Donald M. Nelson, Mayor William P. O'Dwyer and New York State Commissioner of Commerce Dr. M. P. Catherwood.

Chub Wins Fritz Medal

Dr. Lewis W. Chub, of Westinghouse Research Laboratories, has been awarded the John Fritz Medal for notable scientific or industrial achievement.

Shifted in WAA

John S. Cooke, who, since his release from the Army has been director of consumer goods sales in the office of general disposal of the War Assets Administration, has been appointed acting deputy administrator for general disposal, succeeding Frank R. Creedon, resigned.

Management Ass'n To Meet Nov. 14

A special two-day conference of production and personnel executives has been called by the American Management Association and will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, November 14-15.

The sessions will deal with getting new products into economical production; establishing close liaison between research methods and production groups; formulating procedures to eliminate employee grievances, and means of increasing worker productivity, quality control, and incentives and union cooperation in installing them.

APMA Midyear Meeting Dec. 9-11

The midyear meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association originally scheduled for the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-10, has been extended to include December 11. The extension is because of program reasons and the demands of members for a longer meeting.

Pacific Research Bases Funds Asked

The Pacific War Memorial, a scientific research group, has been organized and is seeking $10,000,000 for exploration and research in the Pacific in tribute to Americans who fought there, according to Archibald B. Roosevelt, president of the board of trustees.

Basic idea of the organization is to commemorate in scientific advancement instead of statutes and plaques the sacrifices of Americans in the Pacific area. The $10,000,000 is being sought to finance establishment of scientific field stations and bases, establish research fellowships for scientists and plan war memorial reserves in the Pacific.

Inspiration for the project came from the Pacific Science Conference of the National Research Council in Washington last Spring where scientists urged action toward starting research in the Pacific.

German Cyanamide Output Declines

OPD Washington Bureau

Owing to a shutdown for repairs, only 1,680 metric tons of calcium cyanamide for nitrogen fertilizers were produced at Trostberg during the week ended September 14, according to the report of the military governor for the U. S. zone of Germany released by the War Department September 30. This was equal to about 40 percent of the capacity of the plant.

The governor estimated the U. S. zone nitrogen fertilizer reuirements for crop of year of July, 1946, to June, 1947 at 100,000 metric tons of which about 52,000 tons can be produced in the U. S. Zone, or recovered from German ammunition. It is planned to obtain 45,000 metric tons from production of ordnance plants converted to fertilizer production in the United States, he said, and from surplus production of nitrogen in the French and British zones.

Phosphate fertilizer requirements are estimated at 130,000 metric tons for the new crop year and of this amount 14,000 tons are expected to be produced in the U. S. Zone. The Governor also reported that "a United States organization" has offered 27,000 tons of magnesium phosphate to the military government for use in Germany.

The report also stated that the Combined Food Board has allocated 494,000 tons of potash to be shipped out of Germany. Potash requirements for the new crop year in the U. S. zone are 150,000 metric tons, of which 100,000 tons can be produced in the U. S. zone.

Inter-American Trade Exhibit Oct. 6-12

Regulations providing for the entry free of duty of articles intended to be exhibited at the Inter-American Trade Exposition to be held at Fort Worth, Texas, from October 6 to 12 were issued September 28 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The regulations provide that the country of origin marking requirements and the duties imposed on such articles are not to apply until the articles are withdrawn for consumption. On articles which have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties are to be assessed at the appraised value at the time of withdrawal.

Book Reviews

Colloid Chemistry, collected and edited by Jerome Alexander, 1,215 pages, 9 x 5¾, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, $20.

This volume of a familiar series includes seventy-one papers by research chemists in laboratories of industry, universities, and government. Many of the papers deal with purely theoretical aspects, but others record merely observations which await explanation by or coordination with colloid theory. Thirty-eight papers deal with specific industries or industrial operations, while the remainder center about synthetic resins and plastics. A general article on nuclear fission and atomic energy is included. Each chapter followed by a complete bibliography.

German Research Reports

New self-hardening glues for making strong wood-to-wood joints at room temperature, hot-press melamine resin glues, and other synthetic adhesives developed in Germany are described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The report was prepared by N. A. de Bruyne for the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee. Formulas, production processes, methods of applying the glues, and diagrams of plant layouts are presented in the report.

Several types of "Polystal," a self-hardening glue, have been made on a large scale in an I. G. Farben pilot plant. Wood joints made with "Polystal U" were found to be strong enough to meet requirements for the German aircraft, automobile, and shipbuilding industries. After it has set, the glue is resistant to cold or boiling water and is not brittle, according to the manufacturer.

Another type of "Polystal" has been used successfully in Germany for obtaining adhesion between Buna rubber and rayon tire cords.

The "Polystals" are made from "Desmodurs" and "Desmophens," also produced by I. G. Farben. The "Desmodurs" are polyfunctional isocyanates. The "Desmophens" are polyesters prepared by esterification of adipic and phthalic acid with trihydroxy alcohols, such as glycerine, or with dihydroxy alcohols. When mixed with each other, "Desmodurs" and "Desmophens" form solid compounds of high molecular weight.

An expanded plastic known as "Moltopren" another I. G. Farben product, is based on the reaction of a "Desmodur" with a "Desmophen" containing some carboxyl groups. Liberation of carbon dioxide and water results in expansion of the mass to form a material with a cellular structure. The material was found to have limited use for sound insulation and for heat insulation at low temperatures.

A new hot-press glue, "Pressal-KA-29," made by Henkel & Cie, in Duesseldorf-Reisholz, was used to make plywood which was resistant to boiling water. The glue was a 100 percent. melamine formaldehyde resin.

Other products described in the report include "Kaurit" glue, for veneers; "Imprenal," a water-soluble plywood adhesive; "Iporka," a foam-like insulation material; formalin, and urea.

Orders for the report (PB-27072; photostat, $5, microfilm, $2) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

•Ornsen to Investigate German Sewage Disposal

George M. Ornsen, formerly assistant to the manager of Nukems Company, New York, and discoverer of the basic, chlorine solution feed process for sterilizing water, has sailed for Germany as an investigator for the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Ornsen will study German industrial waste treatment and sewage disposal methods, as well as water purification processes.

Courtesy The American Rolling Mill Co.

CHEMICAL PURITY

helps process "thinner-than-hair" steel sheets

Today—high quality radios, television and other electrical equipment are benefiting by the production of electrical steel sheets thinner than a human hair.

Chemistry plays an important part in the processing of this ultra-thin steel. For this steel goes through a chemical bath to modify the electrical properties of the steel—providing better performance and outstanding quality.

The chemicals used in this processing must have characteristics of chemical purity to very exacting tolerances. The reactivity of the chemical and dispersement produced must also be controlled within very narrow limits.

This, of course, is just one of the many industrial applications of measured chemical purity as exemplified by Baker chemicals.

To give industry the utmost in service, in addition to manufacturing fine and industrial laboratory chemicals, Baker makes chemicals to confidential and exacting specifications. In some cases code numbers are even used for customer protection.

Baker chemicals, purity by the ton, have been made for a large number of the nation's leading concerns for the manufacture and processing of numerous products.

If you have a special chemical requirement involving purity to the decimal for your post-war program, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* Phillipsburg, N.J. *Branch Offices:* New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

October 3, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.33 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.63 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.8%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., C.P., dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.8%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
86%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
99%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 80%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .59
standard USP., fine cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .46 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted.lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works... .100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .99 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Bronner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, bots. .....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works .....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Creasylic dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (220°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20 Cal. ref.gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N J., ref. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .696 - —
tanks., dlvd. ....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .43½- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-33%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26¾
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.16 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Acid, Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Lauric, dist., 85%, dms.....lb. .28 Nom.
60%, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
Linseed oil,[1,7] tankcars.....lb. .209 - —
Dist., tankcars.....lb. .2320- —
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys extra...lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms..... No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10%- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12%- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 23, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots, cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, Red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- .11¾
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- .12
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- .13
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., tanks, works. lb .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. tankwagon, dlvd. N Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon. dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys. .....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¾- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs. .....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls. .....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., purs, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms. .....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., ex whse. gal. .29 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .44
Sebasic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. No stocks
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works .....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .19½- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .09 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.36
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, bbls...lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .55½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.96 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Adeps lanae[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .26 - .28
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg edible,[1,7] cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.81 - 1.91
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.86 - 1.96
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dmf. .....lb. .65 - .80
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .254 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .259 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..lb. .244 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld..lb. .249 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .236 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .231 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .216 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber cans, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .653
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .662 - .682
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .604½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .634½- .654½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .534½- —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .582 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .654
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .604½- .634
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .66
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order
[4]—General Preference Order
[5]—Conservation Order
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l. works..gal.17.72½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.76 -17.79
tanks .....gal.17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.67½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.71 -18.74
tanks .....gal.18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .40½- .41
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- .44
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .34 - .34½
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.lb. 4.25 - —
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .97 - —
smaller containers, works. gal. .82 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —

Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock.... long ton.80.00 -83.30
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .42 - .45
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .42 - .43
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .62 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .82 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28¼
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. 1.02½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 1.04½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .90½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71¾- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphaceospherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .43 - .45

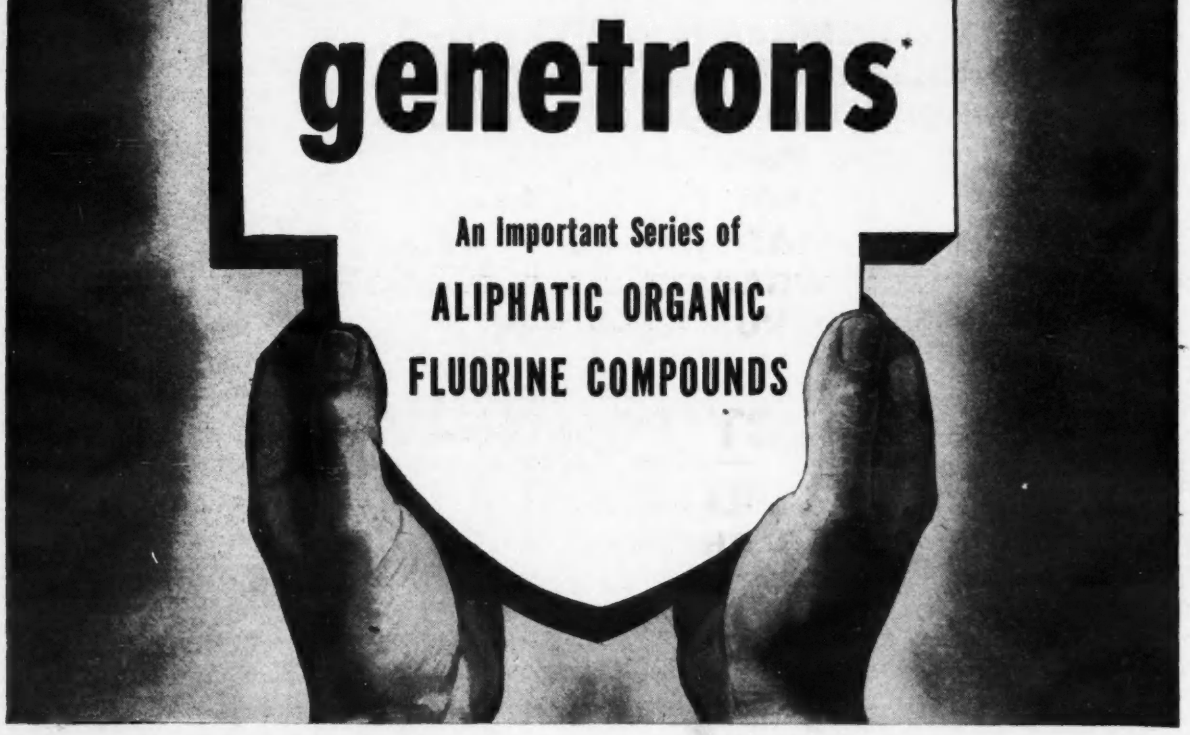
Alum, ammonia, bernt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.00
Alumina, classified, grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .25 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09¼- .10
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chl.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —

Alumina hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works .....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel tech., min. 15% Al (OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .05½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib., dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
puwder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .13½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms..lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .58 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt.alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1150- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .05¼- .05¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[4] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[5] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.38
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.52.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .29½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .87 - .89
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate,[1] bulk, producing ovens..ton.30.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
red, 45%, cbys., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.10
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —

General Chemical Fluorine Research Announces



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Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 Nom.
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½ Nom.
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16 Nom.
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .685
NF, dms.....lb. 2.20 - 2.85
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs., afloat..lb. .46½- .47
Argentine, futures.....lb. .46 - .47
Chinese, star.....lb. .23 - .24
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .49 - .50
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.35

Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .13¾- .13⅞
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l...lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .12 - .16
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, pcwd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).

Asbestos, fiber,[1] 5D and 6K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cuba, mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian.....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-320° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex.metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 50% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, ton.78.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
grd. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75% bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 84% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .65
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pcre, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .25 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .55 - .70
dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys.....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.35
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns.....lb. 1.36 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.88
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. dest..lb. .19 - —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- .16½
2 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15 - .15½
3 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - .14½
4, bgs., bbl., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .11
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .11
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- .14
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- .15
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
497, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

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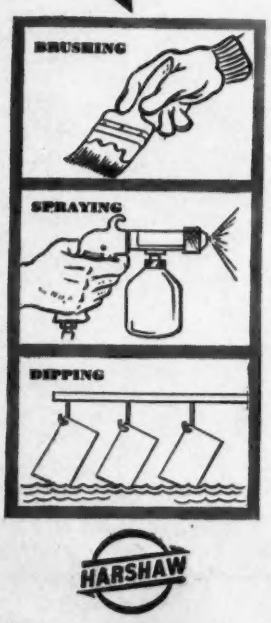

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SEND FOR: 32-page book listing Industrial Chemicals
72-page price list of Laboratory Chemicals

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

HARSHAW

Black, carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .0970- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .1020- —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.80
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton.10.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toner, bbls., same basis...lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultra).
Copper, phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash (Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .45½- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.55
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago..ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.50.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.55.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E, works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.45.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.50.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D.).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans, dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .09¾- .09¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¾- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —

Brown, umber, burnt, American, Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles.....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - .38
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .32
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .14 - .16
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis...lb. .22 - —
tankwagon, same basis. lb. .02½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .20½- —

Butyl acetate, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis...lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31½- .35
Butyric ether, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[8] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd....lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Spot Deliveries

GUM ARABIC Clean Amber Sorts Sphinx Brand
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Edible Food Grade
PHOSPHORIC ACID U. S. P. Syrupy
CALCIUM CARBIDE 14 N. D.
BORIC ACID
ZINC CHLORIDE Granular
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
BLEACHING POWDER 35% - 37%
PHOSPHORUS Red Amorphous
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
COPPER SULPHATE
SODIUM PERBORATE U. S. P.
SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE
BLEACHING POWDER, High Test

—OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS—

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY
NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb.	2.80	- 2.85
smaller lots..lb.	2.95	- 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb.	3.00	- 3.08
smaller lots..lb.	3.15	- 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb.	1.95	- —
smaller lots..lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots..lb.	5.29	- 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures, lb.	.65	- .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls, lb.	.45	- .50
imported, bleached, bls..lb.	.70	- .88
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit.	.10	- —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit.	.11	- —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit.	.12	- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs.	3.00	- 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb.	.07½	- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.08	- .08¼
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb.	.65	- .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.	50.00	- —
dlvd.....ton.	87.00	-90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).		
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb.	.28	- .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.	18.50	-35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.	28.50	-45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton.	7.50	- —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.	18.00	-34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.	28.00	-44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Calcium cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb.	.20	- .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.lb.	.52	- —
dms.....lb.	.57	- .59
cns.....lb.	.70	- —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.		
Glutamate, kgs.....lb.	1.50	- —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	1.25	- —
smaller lots.....lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb.	.22	- .26½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb.	.3778	- .4223
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb.	4.04	- 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb.	.33	- .40
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.28	- .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.22½	- —
Panthothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram.	.10	- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.	75.00	- —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb.	.07	- .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb.	.08	- .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.	11.40	-18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb.	.08	- .09½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0635	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb.	.0645	- .0660
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.18¼	- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.06	- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb.	.29½	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.30½	- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		

Calcium sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	45.00	- —
80%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	50.00	- —
luminous, tins, works....lb.	1.25	- —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb.	.49	- .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb.	.13¼	- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.lb.	1.00	- 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb.	2.44	- 2.45
Camphor, natural .....lb.	No stocks	
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb.	.42	- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb.	.44½	- —
5 to 9 bbls. .....lb.	.45	- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb.	.46	- —
smaller lots .....lb.	.48	- .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb.	.69	- —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots .....lb.	.71	- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb.	.82	- —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb.	.83	- —
smaller lots .....lb.	.84	- —
Monobromated, dms.....lb.	3.20	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb.	9.00	- —
Chinese, cs. .....lb.	7.75	- 8.00
powd., bxs. .....lb.	9.00	- 9.25
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, ens..lb.	4.50	- 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal.	.70	- 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb.	.26½	- .26
Caraway seed, Canadian, bgs.lb.	No stocks	
Danish, bgs. .....lb.	.26	- .26½
Dutch, bgs. .....lb.	.25¾	- .26¼
futures, bgs. .....lb.	.26	- .26½
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb.	No stocks	
Swedish, bgs. .....lb.	.23½	- .24
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb.	No stocks	

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.80	- —
85%, dms., ton lots, works..lb.	.75	- —
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.85	- —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.27	- —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb.	.60	- —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.23½	- —
tanks, works .....lb.	.21½	- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.12¼	- —
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.10¾	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.08	- .08½
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. gal.	.98	- —
l.c.l. .....gal.	1.04	- —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.78	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	.80	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	1.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.20	- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.80	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	.87	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	1.04	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.14	- —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.90	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	.98	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	1.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.23	- —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal.	.79	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	.86	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal.	1.08	- —
l.c.l. .....gal.	1.13	- —
USP, cbys.....lb.	.17	.19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb.	1.65	- 1.70
medium, cs. .....lb.	1.40	- 1.45
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb.	1.20	- 1.25
India, cs.....lb.	1.20	- 1.25
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,250,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.	.50	- —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram.	2.85	- —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram.	2.90	- —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.	27.80	- —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb.	3.43	- —
dms., works.....lb.	7.68	- —
3,600 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.	.55	- —
dms., works..1,000,000 units.	.50	- —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb.	.66	- .71
Carvol, bots. .....lb.	14.75	-22.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb.	.40	- .42
Case-hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb.	.09¾	- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb.	08¾	- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb.	.33	- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.33¼	- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.33¾	- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis. lb.	.34¼	- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.34¾	- —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb.	.35¼	- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb.	No prices	
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb.	No prices	
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, Thinquill bls..lb.	.00	Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb.	Nominal	
shortstick, bls.....lb.	.50	Nom.
broken, bls.....lb.	.48	Nom.
China buds, bgs.....lb.	.36	- .37
Kwangsei, broken, bls.....lb.	.19	- .20
rolls, selected, cs.....lb.	.23	- .24
extra select, broken, bls..lb.	.19½	- .20
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb.	.38½	- .39
4-10-4, bls., futures.....lb.	.40	- .44
fistula, bskts.....lb.	.26	- .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.	165.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton.	3.15	- 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.	8.00	-13.00
synthetic, cns. .....lb.	10.00	-21.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb.	1.90	- —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb.	3.25	- —
Catnep, bls. .....lb.	.60	- .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb.	1.00	Nom.
Indian, bgs. .....lb.	.25	- .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb.	.30	- —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb.	.35	- —
acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb.	.46	- —
50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkgs., works.lb.	.48	- —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.	.43	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb.	.44	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb.	.45	- —
smaller pkgs., works..lb.	.46	- —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.

Adequate stocks of Witco Stearates are strategically located to provide prompt, nationwide delivery. Superior, dependable quality of Witco Stearates is assured by the adequate technical control characteristic of all Witco manufacturing. In order to provide for the expanding needs of postwar applications for these stearates, the production facilities of the Franks Stearates Division have been doubled. The present line of stearates includes—aluminum, barium, calcium, lead, lithium, magnesium, sodium, zinc—and deliveries can be made promptly.

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

FRANKS STEARATES DIVISION

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

295 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MONSANTO

ortho-Nitrobiphenyl

(ONB)

are you looking for something new?

Monsanto ONB possesses an unusually wide range of compatibility. It can be used alone, or with other plasticizers — is applicable to the entire range of synthetic resins, from the cellulose esters and ethers through the vinyls and vinyl copolymers — is compatible with alkyds and some synthetic rubbers. It is suggested for use as:

1. **A low cost, active plasticizer for vinyl resins**
2. **A camphor substitute in cellulose nitrate compositions**
3. **A plasticizer in cellulose acetate molding compositions**
4. **A plasticizer in lacquer coatings to improve water, acid and alkali resistance**
5. **A stabilizer with some plasticizing action in varnishes**

Other uses may suggest themselves when you study the table of physical and chemical properties included here . . . Samples and technical information will be sent promptly on request. Contact the nearest Monsanto District Office, or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
(From Typical Analyses)

Molecular Weight	199.20
Melting Point	Approx. 35°C. (Supercools Readily)
Boiling Point at 10 mm.	Approx. 172°C.
Boiling Point at 760 mm.	Approx. 330°C.
Refractive Index at 25°C.*	Approx. 1.613
Specific Gravity at 40°/15.5°C.	Approx. 1.189
Viscosity at 25°C.*	38 Centipoises
Viscosity at 45°C.	12 Centipoises
Weight/Gallon	Approx. 9.91bs.
Flash Point	143°C. (289.5°F.)
Fire Point	179°C. (354.5°F.)
*Obtained on supercooled material.	

SOLUBILITY: Practically insoluble in water (either hot or cold). Readily soluble in —

Benzene	Ethyl Acetate	Mineral Spirits
Ethyl Alcohol	Amyl Acetate	Pine Oil
Methyl Alcohol	Ortho-Dichlorobenzene	Turpentine
Ether	Carbon Tetrachloride	Linseed Oil
Acetone	Perchlorethylene	Soya Bean Oil
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Glacial Acetic Acid	Corn Oil

TOXICITY: For information, write for technical bulletin O-D-700.

Cellulose acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.	.45	—
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb.	.46	—
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb.	.47	—
smaller pkgs., works..lb.	.48	—
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.		
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb.	.30	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb.	1.00	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works, lb.	.50	.52
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.	1.50	—
kgs., smaller lots, works.lb.	2.00	—
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.02½	—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	62.50	—
rubbermakers, kgs., c.l., works. ton.	3.00	—
Chamomile, Hungarian type, ea., lb.	.90	.95
Roman, bls., futures.....lb.	1.45	1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	38.00	-39.50
bur, bgs., included, c.l., works..ton.	41.50	-46.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works.ton.	44.50	-49.00
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.	49.80	-60.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.	46.80	-49.80
screenings, bgs., works...ton.	31.20	-33.15
Pinewood,[7] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point.ton.	20.00	-24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.	32.20	-34.20
l.c.l., works.....ton.	41.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract,[6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	3.62	- 4.60
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	4.07	- 4.35
tanks, works.....100 lbs.	3.22	- 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs.	9.02	- 9.96
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.	9.77	-10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	9.50	—
l.c.l., works....ton.	16.00	—
bulk, c.l., works.ton.	7.60	—
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	8.50	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	9.50	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.	12.50	—
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.	19.00	-21.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.	41.00	—
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb.	.93	.98
dms. .....lb.	.90	.95
Chlorinated rubber[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.35	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb.	1.25	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb.	.06½	—
contracts .....lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	1.75	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	2.00	—
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs.	2.50	—
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs.	3.00	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb.	.29	.28
USP, dms. .....lb.	.30	.33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 100 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis.lb.	.32	—
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb.	1.00	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb.	1.25	—
Choline chloride, 5lb. dms., works. lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, 5lb. dms., works..lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 23% Cr., bbls., works..lb.	.32	- .34
ton lots, works..lb.	.30	- .33
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb.	.07½	—
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb.	.06½	- .08¼
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb.	.24	- .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.	16.00	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb.	6.02	- 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 16 in., can..lb.	1.20	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	No prices	
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	No prices	
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	No prices	
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb.	3.70	- 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb.	.83	- 1.15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, O., bls., futures..lb.	.5700	—
OO, bls., futures .....lb.	.5820	—
OOO, bls., futures.....lb.	.5900	—
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb.	.5990	—
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb.	.5625	—
2, bls., futures.....lb.	.5635	—
3, bls., futures.....lb.	.5535	—
4, bls., futures.....lb.	.5385	—
Citral, bots., cns.....lb.	7.25	- 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb.	No prices	
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb.	No prices	
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb.	.13½	- .14
futures, bls. .....lb.	.13½	- .14
Zanzibar, bls. .....lb.	.15¼	- .15¾
futures, bls. .....lb.	.14¾	- .15¼
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb.	.65	- .70
imported, bgs. .....lb.	No stocks	
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl.	8.25	—
l.c.l., works .....bbl.	8.75	—
tanks, works .....gal.	.07¼	- .08½
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works, bbl.	8.75	—
l.c.l., works .....bbl.	9.25	—
tanks, works .....gal.	.08½	- .09½
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl.	8.25	—
l.c.l., works .....bbl.	8.75	—
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. dm.	8.75	—
l.c.l., works .....dm.	9.25	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.. lb.	.83¾	—
feed grade, 23¼% Co, kgs..lb.	1.25	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 49¼% Co, kgs..lb.	1.85	—
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb.	.87½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate, bbls.....lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb.	2.25	—
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb.	.32	- .35
solid, 8¼%, dms.....lb.	.44	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb.	1.25	—
Oleate, bbls.....lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb.	1.84	—
Cobalt phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb.	1.75	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.38½	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.42	- .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb.	1.00	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.		
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb.	.75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz.	9.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb.	.46	- .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb.	.47	- .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb.	.33	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb.	.60	- .61
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	11.70	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.	10.50	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	9.00	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	9.50	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb.	.24	- .25
blue, bls.....lb.	.24	- .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed.....lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb.	.19½	- .20½
cns. .....lb.	.28	- .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb.	.21	- .22
cns. .....lb.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb.	.52	- .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb.	.14	- .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb.	.57	- .60
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb.	.18	- .19
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb.	No stocks	
S. A., USP, cns.....lb.	.95	- 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb.	.25¼	- —
smaller containers, wks..lb.	.27	- —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb.	.19¼	- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb.	.22½	- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb.	.14¾	- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb.	.34	- .38
Hydrate, dms.....lb.	.18	- —
Iodide, bots.....lb.	.34	- .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic. .....lb.	.14¾	- —
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.15	- .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb.	.19¼	- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.22½	- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb.	.19	- .20
red, com'l, bbls., works...lb.	.21	- .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb.	.17	- .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb.	.18½	- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb.	.35½	—
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., 700 to 30,000 lbs.. 100 lbs.	5.15	- 5.50
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.	10.10	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.	10.85	- —
tribasic, bgs., works, c.l...lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.18¼	- —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	17.00	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.	20.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.	14.00	- —
Copra,[1,7] c.l.f. Pacific ports..ton.	110.25	- —
c.l.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports.. ton.	115.50	- —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb.	.06¼	- .06¾
Indian bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Italian, bgs., if released....lb.	.05¾	- .06¼
Morocco, bgs. .....lb.	No stocks	
Corn silk, bls.....lb.	.45	- .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs.	5.066	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis.... 100 lbs.	6.099	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs.	6.777	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.877	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	2.07	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	1.92	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb.	.40	- .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton.	1.20	- —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l..ton.	59.00	-64.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb.	2.75	- —
smaller lots.....lb.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb.	.80	- .90
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb.	.46	- .46½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb.	2.10	- 2.80
Coaltar (see Cresol).		
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal.	.15½	- .16½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal.	.247	- .265
l.c.l., same basis....gal.	.26	- .31
tanks, same basis....gal.	.18	- .19½
solution, tanks, works....gal.	.141	- .149
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.....lb.	.85	- 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys.lb.	.60	- .77
Pine, dms.....gal.	.31	- .32

LIFE...ON THE

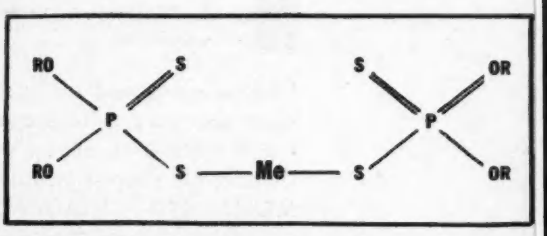
(*Above*) **THE PROPER COMBINATION OF ADDITIVES** to produce the desired qualities in motor oil can be selected on the basis of test and experience. A premium grade oil containing an additive with oxidation and bearing corrosion inhibiting properties is normally preferred for passenger car service. For truck, bus, and diesel engines, a heavy duty oil is required which contains an additive with both inhibiting and detergent properties.

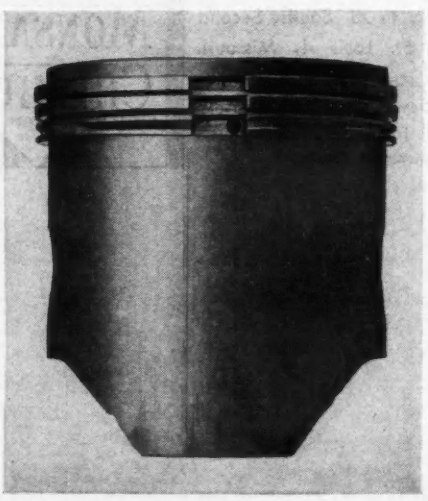
AEROLUBE* DITHIOPHOSPHATE ADDITIVES FOR BETTER LUBRICATING OIL

AEROLUBE Dithiophosphates are oil soluble, stable chemical compounds specifically prepared for use as additives in lubricating oils. As shown by the chemical formula below, they are metallo-organic compounds containing sulfur and phosphorus.

Certain of these dithiophosphates are powerful inhibitors and provide oxidation stability to the base stock treated thereby preventing the formation of acidic, varnish and sludge forming oxidation products in internal combustion engines. They also inhibit bearing corrosion by forming a thin protective film on the bearing and other metallic surfaces. Most dithiophosphates are non-corrosive soaps which, in motor oils, have a dispersant action on asphaltines, resins, gums, and other oxidation products so that they remain dispersed in the oil and are removed from the engine when the oil is drained. Also, some of the dithiophosphates are excellent detergents and maintain maximum engine cleanliness.

Complete information on the properties, applications and test results of AEROLUBE Dithiophosphates are available from the Petroleum Chemicals Department of Cyanamid.





(*Left*) **THE ADVANTAGE OF AN ADDITIVE** in lubricating oils is evident by a comparison between the two pistons shown here. The piston on the left is shown after an engine test run with an uninhibited lubricating oil. In this test, the entire engine was dirty and bearing corrosion high. The piston on the right was used in an identical engine test run with a small percentage of AEROLUBE added to identical lubricating oil. The engine was clean and bearing corrosion low. Cleaner engines and lower bearing corrosion, resulting from the use of AEROLUBE additives, mean more efficient and longer engine operation, at only a small additional cost in lubrication.

Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	10¼ - .11¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½ - .12¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	09¼ - .11⅞
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼ - .12¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾ - .12¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 - .11¼
Croton aldehyde, 91-93%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½ - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.17 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼ - —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs	lb.	No stocks
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks
Culvers root, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.37 - .37½
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures	lb.	.33 - .35½
Syrian, bgs., futures	lb.	.36½ - .37
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cyanamide[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton	1.62½	—
21% N., pulv., bgs. same basis	unit-ton	1.52½ - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms. c.l., works	lb.	.10½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.09½ - —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works	lb.	.21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½ - —
tanks, works	lb.	.29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls. dlvd.,	gal.	.27 - —

D

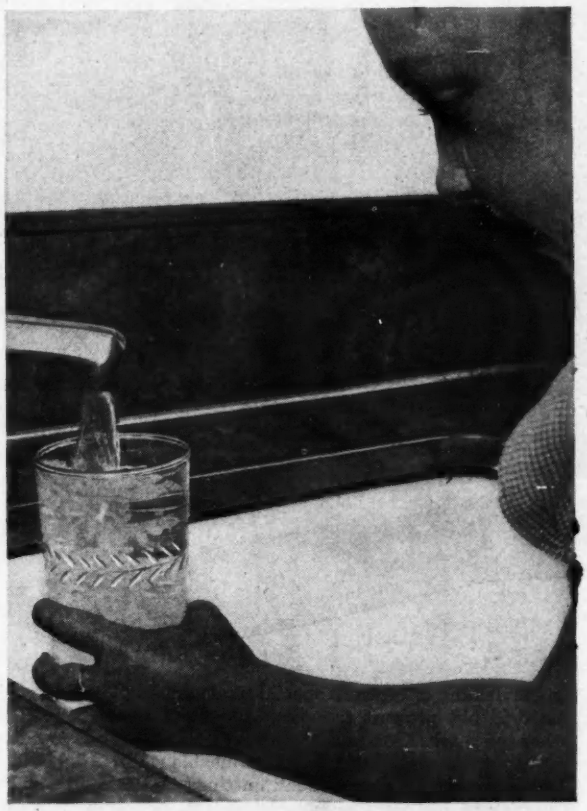
Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 - —
ton lots, works	lb.	.50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works	lb.	.53 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton.	35.75 - —
Degras,[3] common, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .25
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.22 - .24
Derris root (see Cube root).		
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.501 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.601 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.13 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.241 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.341 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.84 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.341 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.441 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.94 - —
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.091 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.191 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.39 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10 - .10¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½ - .11
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).		
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.20 - 5.65
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams.	4.50 - —
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).		
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast.	ton.	22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
Dibutyl, phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2900- —
1-gal. cns., works	lb.	.3160- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2090- .2510
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2050- .2560
tanks, works	lb.	.1900- .2410
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.5570- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.5620- —
tanks, works	lb.	.5470- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l. works.	lb.	.66 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).		
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l dms.	lb.	.25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.	lb.	.80 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½ - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20½ - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.40 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms. l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.	lb.	.40 - —
Diethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½ - —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½ - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.81 - .82
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met.	lb.	.95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. works.	lb.	.19 - —
Dilisseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.14½ - .15
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11 - .11½
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½ - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19 - —
Dimethylene, anhyd., cyl., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis.	lb.	.37½ - —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis.	lb.	.37 - .47½
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.36 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 - —
oily, dms.	lb.	.05 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.70 - .71
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.60 - .61
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.71 - .75
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.62 - .66
Diphenyl,[8] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48 - .55
dms.	lb.	.43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons.	lb.	.35 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,5] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock.	ton.	70.00 -71.00
38% tannin, c.l., same basis.	ton.	63.00 -69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.		.55 - .60
reeds, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—		
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	8.00 - —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—		
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.25 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.25 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.25 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.25 - —
No. 6, cns.	lb.	13.25 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.25 - —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.25 - —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.25 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.85 - —
No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.25 - —
No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.25 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.25 - —
No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.25 - —
No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.25 - —
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.25 - —
No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.25 - —
No. 23, cns.	lb.	13.25 - —
No. 27, cns.	lb.	12.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—		
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.25 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.25 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.25 - —
No. 3, cns	lb.	21.25 - —
No. 8, cns	lb.	7.25 - —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.25 - —
No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.25 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—		
36 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70 - .80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56 - .60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35 - .42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42 - .45
206 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 - .90
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.95 - .98
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80 - .86
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66 - .70

CHEMICAL NEWSFRONT

(Above) **HERE'S AN INNOVATION IN COFFEE BREWING,** said to make clear, excellent tasting coffee entirely free from grounds or other impurities. Boiling water is poured through a conical filter paper containing coffee. Instead of a conventional handle, moldings of MELMAC* plastic, product of Cyanamid's Plastics Division, are placed at the narrow neck of this Chemex Coffeemaker. The MELMAC plastic parts, molded by Plastic Molding Company, Sandy Hook, Conn., are attractive in appearance and also have insulating properties which protect the server from scorched fingertips.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(Below) **"SWEEPING WATER CLEAN"** is the function of aluminum sulphate or "alum" in the purification of municipal water supplies. Most natural waters carry a large quantity of organic and inorganic matter in suspension, which must be coagulated before it can be removed. The addition of alum to the water results in the formation of small, insoluble particles about which the impurities collect. Like snowballs rolling down hill, these nuclei grow larger and heavier and sink to the bottom as the minute particles of "floc" gather about them. In this way the water is "swept" clean of foreign matter and rendered clear and colorless. The aluminum hydroxide formed precipitates over an extensive pH range, making the addition of outside alkali unnecessary in most cases. Cyanamid produces a specially developed alum which is used by an increasing number of communities because of its superior coagulating properties.



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY Industrial Chemicals Division
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .78
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
446 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
505 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
531 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
532 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
502 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
504 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
590 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
690 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .75
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
945 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20%, paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .00 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .25 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .50 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1073 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown, oil soluble.....lb. 1.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 5.00 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
268 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .60 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base..lb.$6.00 - —
Yellow—
16 Amidoazobenzene yellow. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.35 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .37 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - -
1130 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .63
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
632 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .63
792 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in bbls. of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Green—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green .. ....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.. .....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.... .....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G..lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R..... .....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .43 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A..... ....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX....lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B..... ....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
708 Eosin G..... .....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin ....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B. .....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.. ....lb. .68 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. .83 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow....lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrasin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

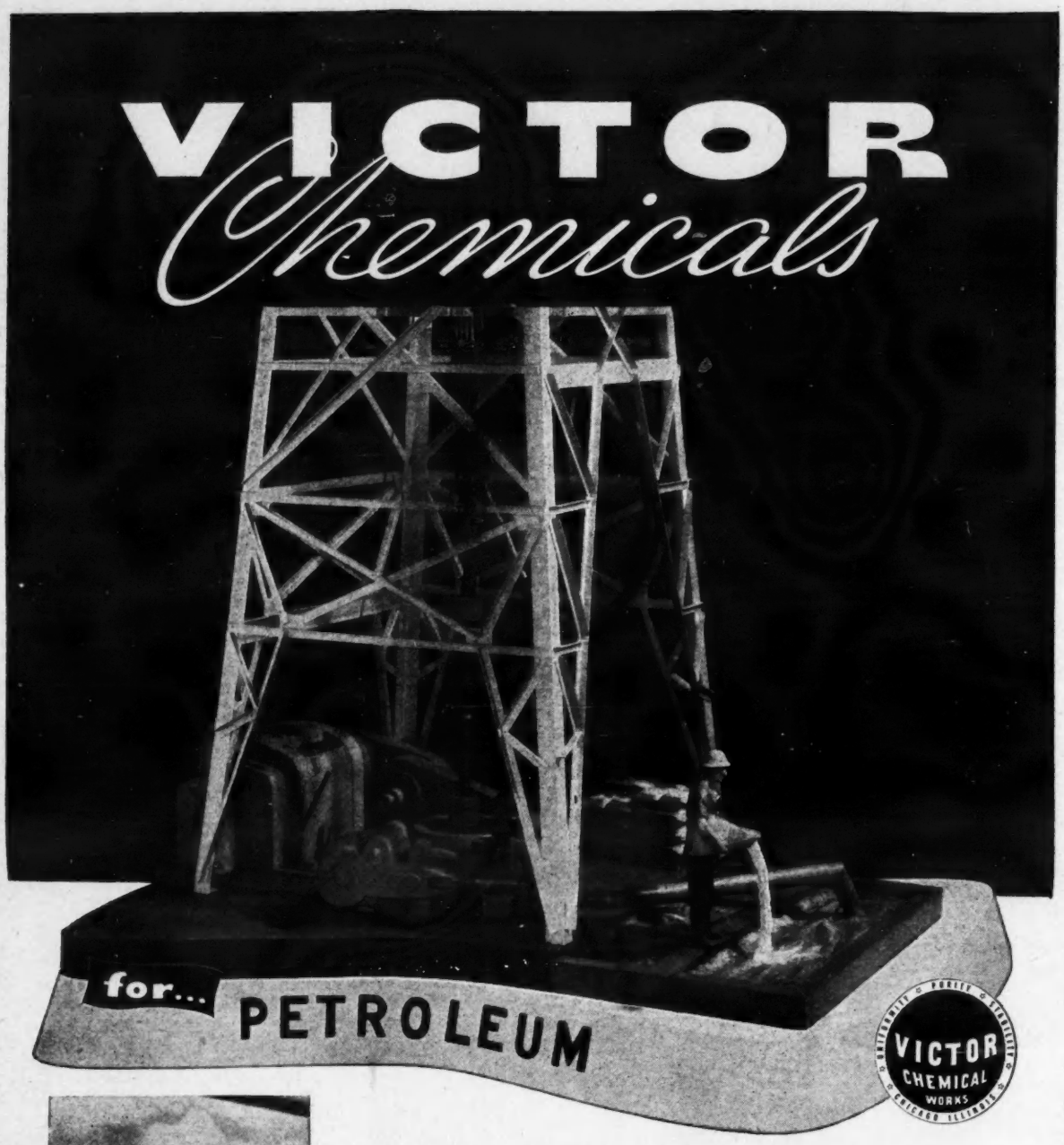
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow— lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base.....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

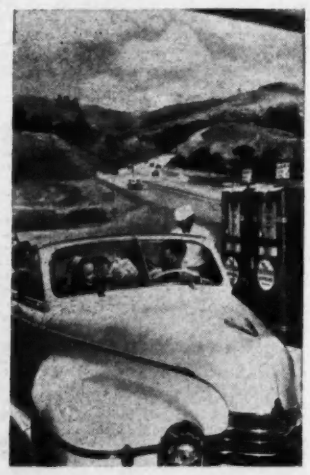
E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .78
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.25
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.05
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.41
100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots. hydrous, bots., 100 oz..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin. 100 ozs.oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .70 - .95
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., s.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., smaller lots..100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalised with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

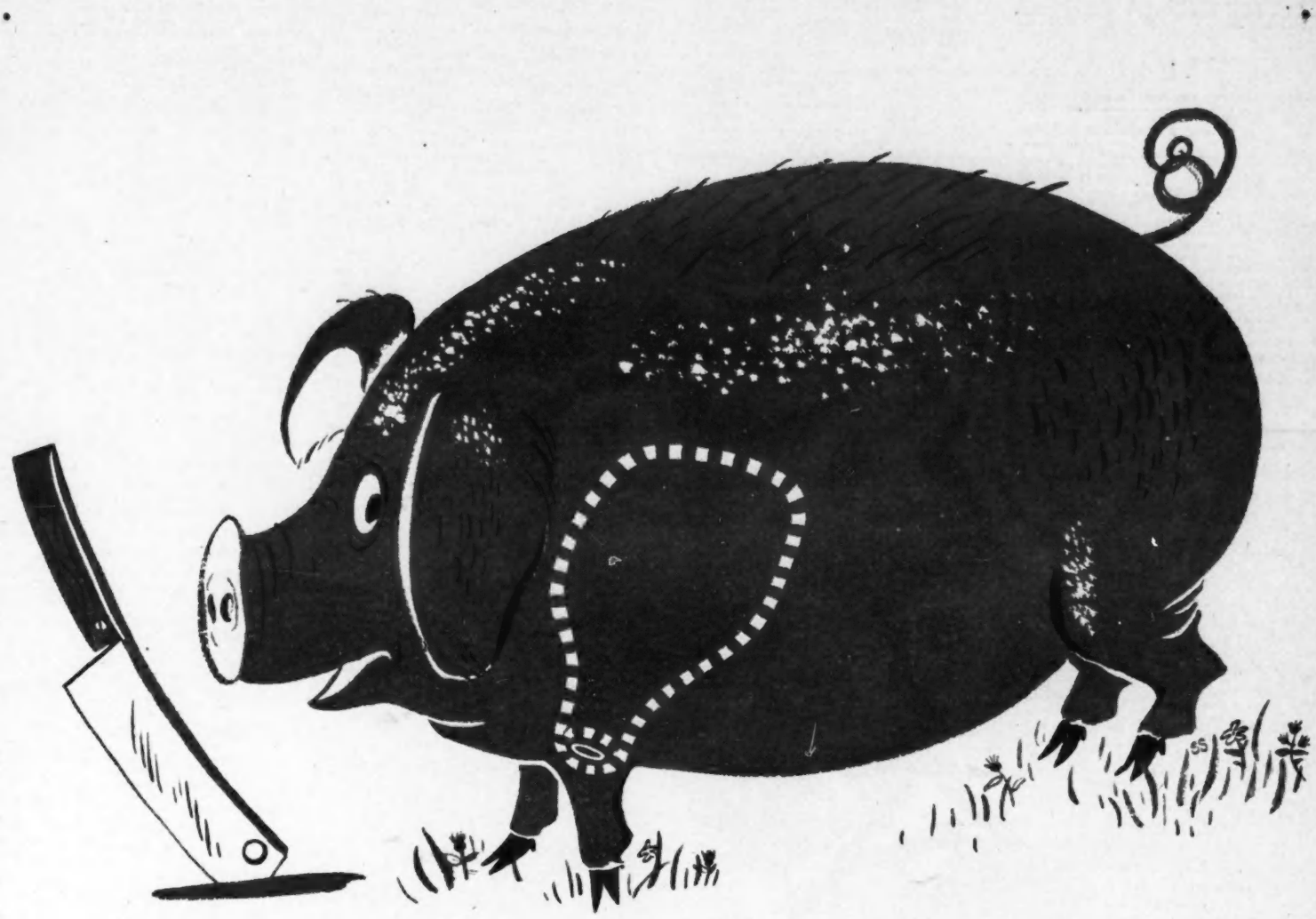
Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1325- —
tanks frt. alld.....lb. .1175- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1225
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .13 - .1345
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1395
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1245
N.F., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .87½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .53
B-ethoxy propionate, dms., works..lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .65
Carbamate, dms., divd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.90
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif.lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0542- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0691- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —





In the drilling of oil wells special muds are employed to cool and lubricate the drill bit, prevent cave-ins, hold back tremendous gas pressures and other purposes. Good drill mud must be sufficiently fluid to pump easily, yet capable of building thin, impermeable walls. It should be viscous, yet fluid enough to drop out rock cuttings in the mud pits. To control the viscosity of drill mud, chemicals are usually added . . . sodium phosphates as thinners, powdered ferrophosphorus to increase weight. Both chemicals are produced by Victor. Other Victor chemicals used in oil well drilling and petroleum refining include: **Alkyl Phosphates** (oil additives, stabilizers for gasoline), **Ferrophosphorus** (weighting drill mud), **Phosphoric Acid** (refining oil and gasoline), **Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate, Sodium Tripolyphosphate,** and **Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate** (conditioning drill mud), **Tripotassium Phosphate** (purifying gasoline).

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
NEW YORK • KANSAS CITY • ST. LOUIS • NASHVILLE • GREENSBORO, N. C.
Plants: NASHVILLE • MT. PLEASANT, TENN. • CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL. • VICTOR, FLA.



OPD—10-7-1946 19

Why talk about a pig's shoulder to you?

In testing meat can-linings, pork shoulder is unique.

The pork shoulder combines fats and other chemicals, including sulphur-bearing materials, whose action upon the enamel is unusually severe.

As you know, cans are filled, closed, put in a retort, and the heat is turned on.

Since the heat in the retort travels slowly through the pork shoulder, the container must be held at a high heat for a long time to get the center of the package at the proper temperature.

In this test, the enamel lining on the inside of the can takes an extra-special beating. It's the kind of tough workout American Can scientists like as a test for can-linings.

That's why pork shoulder is a favorite and standard test-pack at our Central Research Laboratories, Maywood, Illinois.

You can see from this instance that quality control at Maywood is no "ivory tower" process. In fact, linings, adhesives, steel, tin plate, solder, seams, and paper—components of the merchandise we sell you—are all subjected to appropriate, realistic tests.

You get an extra dividend from these tests, too. For the wide margin of safety in Canco containers has through the years given meaning to the statement: "No other container protects like the can."

CANCO

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

New York • Chicago • San Francisco

NO OTHER CONTAINER PROTECTS LIKE THE CAN

Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l. dms., works.. lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.. oz. 10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms..... lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls..... lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, pure, USP XII..... lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh.. ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. ..... ton. 14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons.. ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. ..... ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons.. ton. 20.00 22.00
bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 17.00 19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures.. lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs., afloat..... lb. .26½- .27
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs., source.. lb. .09 - .09½
Indian, bgs., futures..... lb. .09½- .10
Morocco, bgs. ..... lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works. lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works..... lb. .14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns..... gal. 20.00 -20.25
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 2.65 - 2.70
Fishberries, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works.. ton. 90.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton. 96.00 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast.. ton. 80.10 - —
Flake white, bbls..... lb. .09 - —
kegs ..... lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs..... lb. .55 - .60
Blonde, bgs..... lb. .26 - .27
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton. 33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines.... ton. 32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines.... ton. 31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines.. ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works..... lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0510- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C..... lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls..... lb. .75 - .76
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex mines ..... ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne... ton. 8.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l..... ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works.... lb. .18½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms..... lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works ..... lb. .09½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls..... lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls., futures... lb. .30 - .31
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.. lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls. ..... lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline 95%, dms., c.l., works.. lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .07⅝- .09
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks.. gal. .06½- .07¼
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- .07
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 74 octane, leaded, tanks.. gal. .07½- .08¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks.. gal. .04 - —
Gelatin, silver label, otns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geisemium root, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls..... lb. .29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-99%, cns., dms.... lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns..... lb. No prices
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls... lb. .15¼- .16
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs.... lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs..... lb. .16½- .17
unbleached, bgs..... lb. .15½- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bags..... lb. .15½- .16
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Rhattoon, bgs..... lb. .14½- .15
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - .23
40/56, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .15½- .22¾
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
82/106, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs. c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks.. lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks..... lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l..... lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l..... lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- .18
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.. lb. .18¾- —
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l..... lb. .18¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l... lb. .17⅞- —
tanks ..... lb. .17⅝- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms..... lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms..... lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots..... oz. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots..... oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs..... lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.... lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs..... lb. .45 - .46
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse.. lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, same basis..... lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., dlvd.. lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis.. lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.. lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis... lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis.. lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, same basis..... lb. .22 - .24
Grease, house,[1,7] loose..... lb. .08¼ Nom.
White, choice, loose..... lb. .08⅜ Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works.. lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works..... lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.. lb. .26 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .28 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .28½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .29¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .29¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .32½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .34 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .35¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis.. lb. .36¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis.. lb. .07 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis. lb. .11 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis. lb. .13¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .14¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .19¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .19¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis. lb. .20½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis. lb. .22 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis. lb. .23¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works.. lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works.. lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works..... lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works... lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls. works..... lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs... lb. 3.00 - 4.00
emerald, kgs..... lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls..... lb. .21 - .22
Guaiac, resin, cs..... lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls..... lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys.... lb. 1.60 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms..... lb. 2.40 - 2.45

PROTECTOR

The can, too, is a symbol of protection. What's more, when that can is a National can, you're assured that there's no greater protection for your product.

In its service, National Can reflects almost half a century of metal container experience — reflects, also, the ingenuity of its engineers in applying their knowledge to your problems.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Executive Offices: 110 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

SALES OFFICES AND PLANTS: BALTIMORE, MD. • CHICAGO, ILL. • HAMILTON, OHIO
BOSTON, MASS. • DETROIT, MICH. • INDIANAPOLIS, IND. • MASPETH, N. Y. • McKEESPORT, PA.

Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	.90	- .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.14½	- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .29
Asphaltum (see A).			
Asafetida (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.70
Camphor (see C).			
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).			
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).			
Manila, No. 1, hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., whse.	lb.	.25	- —
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).			
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).			
Ester,[7] gum-resin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.1300	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.	lb.	.1325	- —
other points, same basis.	lb.	.1400	- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.1050	- .1074
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Gamboge, pipes, cs.	lb.	2.00	- 2.05
powd., bbls.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Ghatti, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.21	- .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).			
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.50	- .60
Mastic, cs.	lb.	3.25	- 3.30
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.48	- .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12	- .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.27	- .45
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, bgs.	lb.	.90	- .95
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.65	- 3.90
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.20	- 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).			
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton	22.65	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	28.25	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton	17.00	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	30.65	- —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton	17.00	- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton	21.45	- —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton	12.50	- —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald.	ton	10.50	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	12.00	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	13.00	- —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton	12.50	- —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.	ton	8.00	- —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald.	ton	9.00	- —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis.	ton	14.40	- —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.95	- 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32	- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
Hematine, paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	- —
Hemlock bark extract,[6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, works.	lb.	No stocks	
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.29	- .30
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.34	- .36
Heptane,[3] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3-	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- .55
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.36	- —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	-25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.	unit-ton.	8.00	- 9.00
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56	- 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.12½	- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00	-32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.15½	- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	No prices	
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	No prices	
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	39.00	-45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	18.00	-20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	18.00	-19.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	14.00	-19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
Hyssop, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .61
leaves, bgs.	lb.	.69	- .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.	lb.	2.45	- —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	- 2.30
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16¾	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	- .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	19.00	-22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.67	- —
150-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.28½	- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.	lb.	4.20	- —
Ionone, ketone, bot.	lb.	6.00	- 9.50
Methyl, bot.	lb.	6.25	-12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	5.75	- 6.00
powd., bgs.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime.	lb.	.25	- .30
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17	- —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	- —
Iron, chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	4.90	- 5.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.	lb.	.07	- .0754
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt alld. or equald.	lb.	.03½	- .06
djns., same basis.	lb.	.10	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.	lb.	3.40	- 3.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.22
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.21	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.52	- .55
powd., cns.	lb.	.52	- —
kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54	- .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17¼	- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton	35.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	40.00	- —
partially hydrated bgs., c.l., works.	ton	26.50	- —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½	- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	- .38
scale, dms.	lb.	.49	- .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .26¼

Bromine

First chemical

from the Dow brine wells

Dow's history begins with Bromine. Before the turn of the century this company pioneered the production of Bromine in the United States, extracting it from Michigan brine by a new and original process. It was Dow's first product—forerunner of the great Dow family of over 500 chemicals. Whenever you need high quality Bromine and Bromides, think first of Dow. For prompt shipment of your requirements, merely call upon us at Midland or your nearest Dow office.

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Chemicals: Acetanilid, U.S.P.; Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.; Bromides; Chloroform, U.S.P.; Epsom Salt, U.S.P.; Iodine; Phenol, U.S.P.; Salicylates; dl-Tryptophane—and more than 85 others.

DOW

CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY

Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. 4.45 - 4.85
tanks, works .....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
Propionate, cns. .....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .58
Resin, jump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04⅝- .05
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04875- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0705
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] ref., tierces, c.l.....lb. .2048- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .1973- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Greek, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
Portuguese, futures, bls...lb. .13 - .13½
good, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .16 - .16½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .48
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1] basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- —
Lead arsenate, standard, paste, cns., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, divd. E..lb. .08½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .08¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. lb. .22½- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb..lb. .16½- .20
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11½- —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .11¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .12 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .15¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore.lb. .11¼- —
other points.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .11¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12 - —
other points.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .11¼- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .12¼- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .34½- .35½
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb. .08½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E. frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .10 - —
divd. other points....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .15 - —
painters, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots., 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 7.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 7.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 7.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton.10.05 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton.10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton.10.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio .....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[4] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).

TEC TRIACETIN

LOW-COST PLASTICIZER

SPECIALTY SOLVENT

TEC TRIACETIN is a Glyceryl Triacetate of very high purity. Its low acid number and excellent color make it highly suitable for use as a low-cost plasticizer or specialty solvent. It has found uses in salves, lotions, creams, lacquers, perfumes, plastics, paints, and many other products.

SPECIFICATIONS

Color	Water-White
Boiling Point, °C	258-259
Specific Gravity 20°C/20°C	1.591-1.593
Refractive Index	1.4288-1.4296
Acid Number	0.055 Max.
Saponification Number	765.4-771.6

OTHER PROPERTIES

Viscosity	15.1 cps. at 25°C
Water Solubility	61.2 gms. per liter at 27°C

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION

(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Co.) Kingsport, Tennessee

In the Treatment of

WATER-INSOLUBLE OILS WITH SOLUTIONS

Consider the Benefits of Adding

NACCONOL NRSF

The Stable Surface-Active Agent

Most Economical Wetting, Emulsifying, Foaming and Sterilizing Agent for Hot or Cold—Neutral, Acid or Alkaline Solutions

Listed are a few thought-stimulating indications of the value of NACCONOL NRSF *in the chemical and allied industries.*

All data developed to date shows that a low concentration of NACCONOL NRSF *produces remarkable results whenever water-insoluble oils are being treated with water solutions.*

Your inquiry will have prompt and completely confidential attention.

Consider NACCONOL NRSF in the treatment of any WATER INSOLUBLE OILS WITH WATER SOLUTIONS

For instance:—

- Oil Emulsions
- Metal Cleaning
- Synthetic Rubber
- Oil Recovery
- Insecticidal Emulsions
- Acid Treatment of Oil Sands
- Foundry Core Oils
- Water Paints
- Dry Cleaning

National Aniline developed America's first stable synthetic organic detergent and today is America's oldest and largest producer of the most widely-used synthetic-organic detergent, NACCONOL NRSF. *Our unmatched technical experience in this field and unequalled production facilities are at your service.*

National Aniline

DIVISION OF
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Limestone, ground, bulk, works, ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool .....lb. 7.60 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
without leaves, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Linseed meal,[7] 34%, bulk, c.l., ton.59.00 - —
32%, same basis.....ton.57.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10 - —
other points .....lb. .09¾- —
Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10¾- —
other points .....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11 - —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .11¼- —
other points .....lb. .10¾- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.25 - 1.46
Lithium iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars .....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .53½- —
Lithopone,[7] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20tons)..lb. .0440- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0490- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .06¼- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst. ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23¼- —
No 5, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bbls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb. 12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .80 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.20 Nom.
Broken, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Madder Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .34½- —
less than ton.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —

Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .83 - .84
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works... ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms...lb. .15¾- .16
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .17½- —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.62.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton.65.00 - —
industrial grade, 80% bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.60.00 - —
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,8] E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.58.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .08½- .09
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.25 - 8.35
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns. .....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails .....lb. 1.80 - —
50%, pails .....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.40 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10¾- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. ..lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades. dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2 frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. .....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
10 dms.....lb. .16¾- —
1-9 dms.....lb. .17¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¾- .15
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
1-9 dms, dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

RESEARCH IS A FACTOR in Production Time!

WE underestimate the power of industrial research when we think of it only as resulting in a new *thing*. It is also most important for developing better and faster means for doing a bigger day's work.

Thus, in metal working, the new carbide tools make a startling reduction in machining time and cost. And similarly, the new Spencer Kellogg "High Speed" oils aid the makers of protective coatings by enabling the same men and existing plant equipment to greatly increase their output.

The results of Spencer Kellogg research in such new oils as KEL-VI'-TOL, KELLIN and ESSKOL are not only higher quality, but faster production. Created by painstaking study, checked by exacting work in the laboratory and in pilot plants, proven finally by excellent records in actual production, these new oils are now veterans in time-saving, cost-reducing manufacturing procedures.

You will find the staff of the Technical Service Department accurate reporters on the latest research developments of Spencer Kellogg Research Laboratories, serving as the connecting link between the actual plant methods of the customer and Kellogg Research and Manufacturing Departments. They are well qualified counselors on speedier paint and varnish production methods. We trust you will feel free to call them in.

SPENCER KELLOGG
AND SONS, INC. BUFFALO 5, N. Y.
The First Name in Vegetable Oils

Methyl acetone, natural, Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .88 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4 same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla. Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - 65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders. lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - —
50 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, 500-lb..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
60-499 lb. cyl.....lb. .40 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders 10c. per pound higher.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .39 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms. works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylenoanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.38.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.

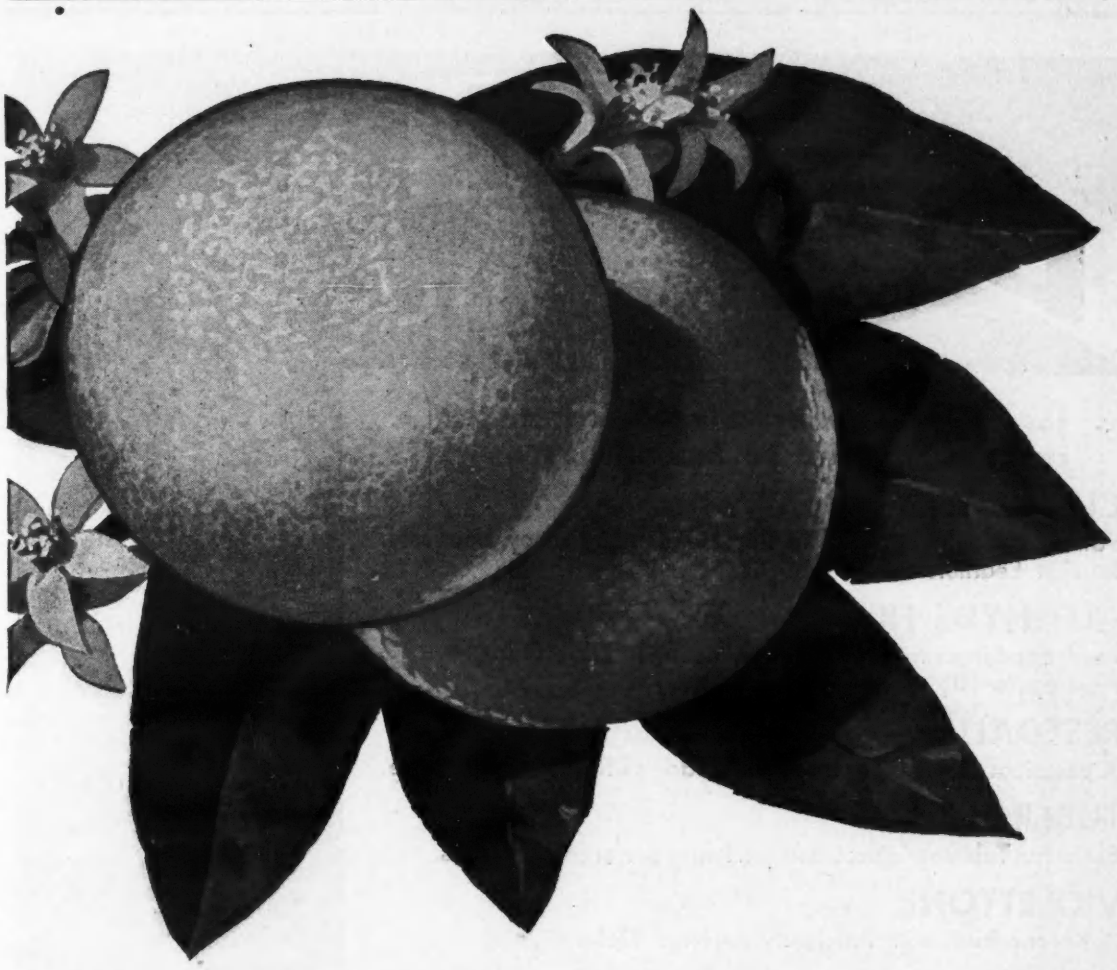
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .13¾- .17⅛
spray, bulk c.l.....lb. .15⅝- .17⅛
whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .40 - .41
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .42
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26⅝- .27⅛
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 90%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,5] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .15 - —
Monomethylene, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. 100% basis..lb. .32½- —
Monomethylene solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .37 - .43½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs .....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs. .....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls. .....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs., futures.. lb. .10 - .10½
oriental, bgs. .....lb. .11¼- .12
futures, f.o.b. source....lb. .08½- .09
yellow, bgs. .....lb. No prices
futures .....lb. .14½- .15
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.51.00 -52.00
J2, same basis.....ton.48.00 -49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03⅛
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .0335- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0375
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis..lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y....ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 98 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs. .....lb. 1.015 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —



You can't afford *not* to use it!

The flavor you put in your product is the *decisive ingredient*. For flavor is what the consumer buys. He judges *quality* by *taste*.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil. That's why more leading American manufacturers use it.

Compare Exchange Oil of Orange with any other offered. Give it all your tests for *quality*, *uniformity* and *strength*. Then you will buy Exchange Brand.

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Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09 - —
tanks ..... lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60+.40-3.00+.40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots. .....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
M, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[9] bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., Sept.-Oct..lb. .80 - .81
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .09½- .10
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. 3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns....lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.115.00 -275.00
Seed, bots.....lb.115.00 -265.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms....lb. 1.45 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .60 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brasil, cns....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns...lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns...lb. 1.25 - —
synthetic, cns.....lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 6.85 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.17.00 -25.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l.lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .22¼- .22½
dms., c.l.....lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
tanks .....lb. .1950- —
Dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2679- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2719- —
tanks .....lb. .2639- —
Oil, castor, dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l..lb. .2579- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2619- —
tanks .....lb. .2539- —
No. 3, tech. dms., c.l....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20¾- —
tanks .....lb. .1920- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½ Nom.
75% (62-64% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .14 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½ Nom.
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.55 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
dms. .....lb. .8 - 1.15
Celery, bots. .....lb.16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0841- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0891- .0980
edible, ex tax, tankcars....lb. .0985- —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.40 - 3.60
tanks .....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 3.25
Coriander, bots. .....lb.18.00 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .14½- —
deod., blchd., tanks, Chicago, lb. .1626- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .14¼- .15¼
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .03⅝- —
salad, or winterized, tankcars lb. .1751- —
Oil, crensate (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns..... ..... No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots..... .....lb. 8.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots .....lb. 12.0 -16.00
Dagras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns..lb. 1.18 - 1.40
70-80%, cns.....lb. 1.06 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns .....lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver, dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram.... per million units. .30 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 grams per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .40 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.16.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.11.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.45
California, bots., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Grease,[1] common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .080 - —
Juniper berry, dom., bots....lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .83 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns..lb.10.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.13.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.50 - 3.10
tech., cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.80 - 4.45
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
Wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.60 - 5.75
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb 5.25 - 7.20
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.lb.13.50 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1880- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1930- .1990
tanks .....lb. .1800- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1800- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1790- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .1870- .1890
tanks .....lb. .1710- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks. gal. .23 - .25
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks.gal. .18½- .19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .16 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .31
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .17 - .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15½- .20
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .28 - .38
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white).
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.40 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .1400 Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1220- —
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
20°, bbls. .....gal. 1.75 - —
30°, bbls. .....gal. 1.55 - —
pure, bbls .....lb. .22 - —
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.195.00 -290.00
Haitian, bots. .....lb.170.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns .....lb. 6.75 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .85 - .95
Olticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - .27
Oleo,[1] extra, tcs., Chicago....lb. .1304- —
prime, Chicago.....lb. .12¾- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.70
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms. .....gal. 4.91¼-5.11¼
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock....lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms. c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.80
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns .....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -114.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms... .....lb. .0665- —
Palmarosa, cns .....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N Y lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis. tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour bbls. extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
Patchouli, imported, cns.....lb.70.00 -114.00
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, undeod., tankcars..lb. .1707- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .14¾- .15¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tankcars....lb. .1815- —

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The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based upon these:

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets. Russian Leather.

ALDEHYDE FK
Basic for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

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A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

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Basic for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

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A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

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Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer. Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

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ESTABLISHED 1930 GD CO AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.,	lb.	3.25 - 3.60
import, cns.	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms.	lb.	8.00 - 8.15
redist, USP, dms.	lb.	8.35 - 8.75
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. dms.	lb.	4.25 - 4.75
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.85 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.65
Pine, destructively dist., ret. dms., l.c.l., Jacksonville	gal.	.63 - —
New Orleans	gal.	.60 - —
steam dist., dms	gal.	.65 - —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.35 - 3.65
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms.,	gal.	.18 - —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½- —
light, dms.	gal.	.16½- —
tankwagon	gal.	.12½- —
Rapeseed,[1] bulk	lb.	.13 - —
Red,[1] single dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13½- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Rockies	lb.	.12½- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.13½- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13 - —
double dist., ret. dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¾- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.16¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.17¼- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 - —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 - —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	6.50 - —
Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.35 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	11.15 -17.50
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300- —
tanks	lb.	.1220- —
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.80 - 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).		
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90 - 2.50
Savin, cns.	lb.	27.00 - —
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports.	lb.	.089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works,	gal.	.2185- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25 - .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	.1296- —
tanks	lb.	.1214- —
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.1350- —
winterized, tankcars, Decatur	lb.	.1543- —
ret. dms.	lb.	.1689- .1729
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380- .1400
tanks	lb.	.1340- .1347
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼- —
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08½- —
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	11.00 -13.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310- .1311
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.60 - 2.75
Sunflower,[1] imported, refined, tanks	lb.	.1438- —
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 7.25
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	58.65 -63.65
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
Tallow,[1] acidless, bbls., c.l., Chicago	lb.	.09¾- —
tanks, Chicago	lb.	.09¼- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	12.00 - —
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.32¾- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½- —
Tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, red, NF, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 3.65
White, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.	lb.	.39 - .39⅛
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .41
tanks	lb.	.38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.25 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	37.50 -42.50
Haitian	lb.	32.50 -35.00
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.43 - .47
65-75 vis., dms., dms incl., c.l.	gal.	.41 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.44 - .48
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.43 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.46 - .50
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½- .61¼
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.56¼- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.59½- —
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.59 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.62 - .66
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.63 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.66 - .70
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.71 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.74 - .78
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., SanFrancisco	gal.	.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	.47 - .50
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.56½- —
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	.57½- .61½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.64 - —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.66 - .69
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.69½- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.71½- .74½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.81 - —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.83 - .86
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	5.50 -12.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, tung).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 6.75
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	10.00 -12.25

Oil, ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	13.00 -24.00
first, bots.	lb.	14.00 -17.50
second, bots.	lb.	10.50 -14.00
third, bots	lb.	5.75 - 9.00
Oleostearin,[1,7] loose, Chicago	lb.	.1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	5.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots	lb.	13.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.		
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.65 - .96
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.18¾- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dinitroaniline, toner	lb.	1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45

Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.14 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex.	lb.	.14½- —
other points	lb.	.13⅝- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.14½- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.15 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.14⅜- —
other points	lb.	.14¼- —
Orange flowers, cs.	lb.	.46 - .48
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.13 - .15
Sweet, bls.	lb.	.13½- .14
Oregano, Italian, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .27½
Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.24½- .25½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms.	lb.	.00 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .22
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		

Orthonitroaniline, dms.	lb.	.43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .16
Orthonitrodiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls.	lb.	.29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 - —
small lots, works	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	5.25 - 5.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00 - —
smaller lots	oz.	7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, sup.	lb.	.40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .38½
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .41
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.43½- .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l. works,	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works	lb.	.41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1595- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼- .15

When it Smells better ...It sells better!

• Hundreds of products that formerly were associated with disagreeable odors are now enjoying respectability and acceptance due to the art of industrial perfuming.

• Felton Chemists and Perfumers daily apply the practical science of industrial perfuming by combining the CORRECT PERFUME with a particular product to give it *Extra* Acceptance and *Extra* Saleability.

FELTON INVITES YOU TO SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR PRODUCTS FOR CORRECT PERFUMING TO CONVINCE YOU THAT

"When it smells better ... it sells better"

THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER

THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER

THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

and this holds true with a great many other products

FELTON

CHEMICAL CO., INC.

599 JOHNSON AVENUE, BROOKLYN 6, NEW YORK

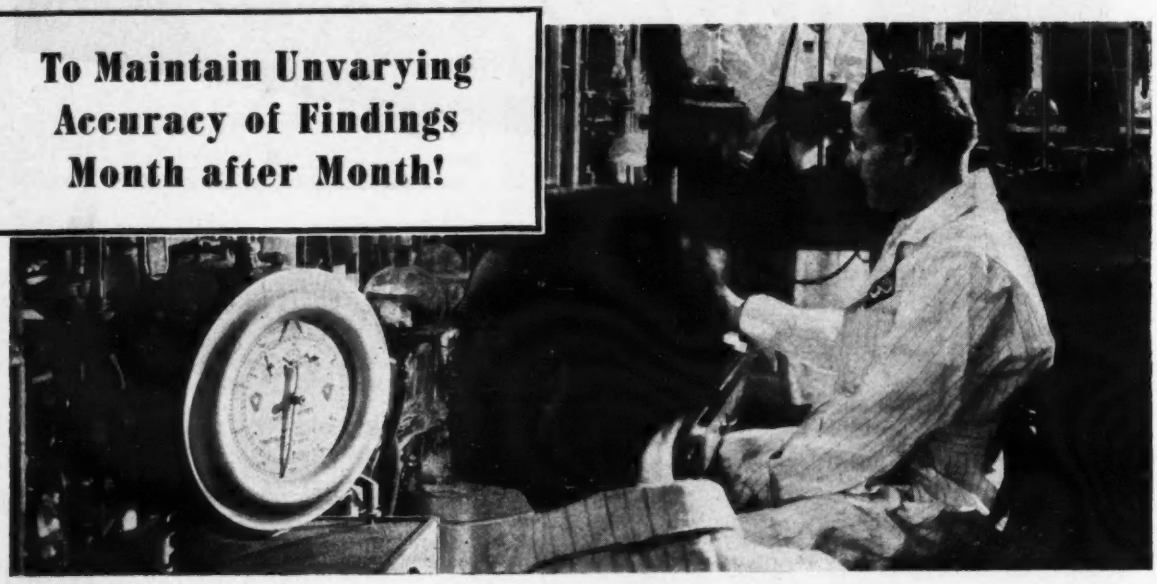
Branches in Boston • Dallas • Philadelphia
San Francisco • Los Angeles • St. Louis • Chicago
Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver • Winnipeg

MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.05¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0640- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb higher.		
Paraformaldehyde, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12 - —
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech. kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48 - —
Paris green,[2] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27 - —
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 - .40
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4,6] ampule, per 100,000 units.		.48 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 - —
smaller containers	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3,	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½- .07¾
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 - —
Pepper, black,[7] bgs.	lb.	.70 - .72
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.61 - .62
distant	lb.	.51 - .52
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point,	lb.	.60 - .61
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Louisiana, longs, new crop, bgs. shipment point	lb.	No stocks
sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.47 - .48
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.56 - .57
Mexican, long	lb.	.50 - .51
White,[7] bgs.	lb.	.68 - .69
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill. Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va. Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.80
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3	lb.	.021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅜- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
soft, dms. c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅜- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅜- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	1.28 - 1.98
Illinois	bbl.	1.67 - —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.62 - 1.67
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	1.16 - 1.50
Montana	bbl.	1.20 - 1.60
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	1.15 - 1.55
Pennsylvania, lower field.	bbl.	3.23 - 3.35
Upper field	bbl.	1.66 - 3.00
Texas East.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.40 - 1.88
North, North-Central.	bbl.	1.36 - 1.60
Panhandle	bbl.	1.08 - 1.50
West	bbl.	1.00 - 1.40
Wyoming	bbl.	1.15 - 1.55
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.53 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
40°-75° C., 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2.	gal.	.04½- —
No. 3	gal.	.04¼- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks	gal.	.0630- .0640
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25 - 1.30
light	bbl.	1.35 - 1.40
diesel	gal.	.04⅝- .05½
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.04⅝- .04⅞
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04¼- .04⅝
No. 3	gal.	.04 - .04¼
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04⅜- .05½
No. 1, straw	gal.	.04⅜- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½- .04⅝
No. 3	gal.	.04 - .04½
No. 6	bbl.	1.15 - 1.35
range	gal.	.04½- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06⅝- .07
No. 2	gal.	.06⅝- .06⅞
No. 3	gal.	.06¼- .06⅝
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06⅛- —
Bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.96½- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.83 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.63 - 1.88
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92 - 2.02
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.88 - 1.93
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.92 - 2.02
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.01 - 2.06
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.98 - 2.04
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.88 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.12 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13 - —
East Coast, N. J. N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.12 - —
Group 3, benzol type tanks.	gal.	.08⅞- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.09⅜- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.11¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
382-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.10½- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.07⅛- —
Gulf coast, tanks	gal.	.07⅞- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.15⅛- —
Boston	gal.	.12½- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1080- —
Buffalo	gal.	.11 - —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1460- —
Detroit	gal.	.1710- —
Hartford	gal.	.1680- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12½- —
Newark	gal.	.11½- —
New York	gal.	.11½- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11½- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13 - —
Providence	gal.	.13½- —
Rochester	gal.	.12 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.1270- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.15½- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.13 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.08⅛- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12½- —
Bridgeport	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.14¼- —
Detroit	gal.	.15½- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.126 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
High-solvency, No. 8, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16 - .22½
No. 30, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17 - .22
No. 40, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17¾- .22
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit	gal.	.24 Nom.
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points	gal.	.24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.12 - —
Richmond	gal.	.12½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13 - —
64-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.12 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.08¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.08⅜- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13½- —
Chicago	gal.	.1460- —
Detroit	gal.	.1710- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.15½- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1540- —
Newark	gal.	.13 - —
New York	gal.	.12½- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.13 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.14 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.26½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.08½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—		
California (San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,		
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅝- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.14 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.14½- —
Detroit	gal.	.16½- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.15½- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1540- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.12 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.14½- —
Syracuse	gal.	.13 - —
Sulphonates, 65% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅞- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09⅝- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅝- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —

Why Most Laboratories Use This One Petroleum Ether

To Maintain Unvarying Accuracy of Findings Month after Month!



"Doc" MacGee says:

Chemists making tests requiring the use of petroleum ether face this peculiar problem—petroleum ethers and other petroleum naphthas of the same boiling range probably will vary in chemical composition if obtained from different sources.

Because petroleum fractions are composed of many different compounds, differing in solvency, gravity, odor, and other qualities, tests made with two petroleum ethers of the same boiling range may have different results.

This fact is particularly important. For exhaustive research shows that the solvent action of different petroleum hydrocarbons on cottonseed meal and other oleaginous products is not the same. Consequently, unless a laboratory standardizes on one petroleum ether, the accuracy of its findings may be impaired.

To meet this problem, most laboratories standardize on Skellysolve "F"—the first petroleum ether made to meet the new specifications of the American Oil Chemists' Society—and the one used by the majority of referee, commercial and industrial laboratories in the oil and fat industry.

If you use petroleum ether, you can eliminate one possible variable in your test conditions by standardizing on Skellysolve "F".

Whatever your requirements in petroleum solvents may be, it will pay you to talk to Skelly. As you know, Skellysolve has been the "standard" since Skelly pioneered the large scale production of hexane, heptane, and octane type naphthas from natural gas in 1930.

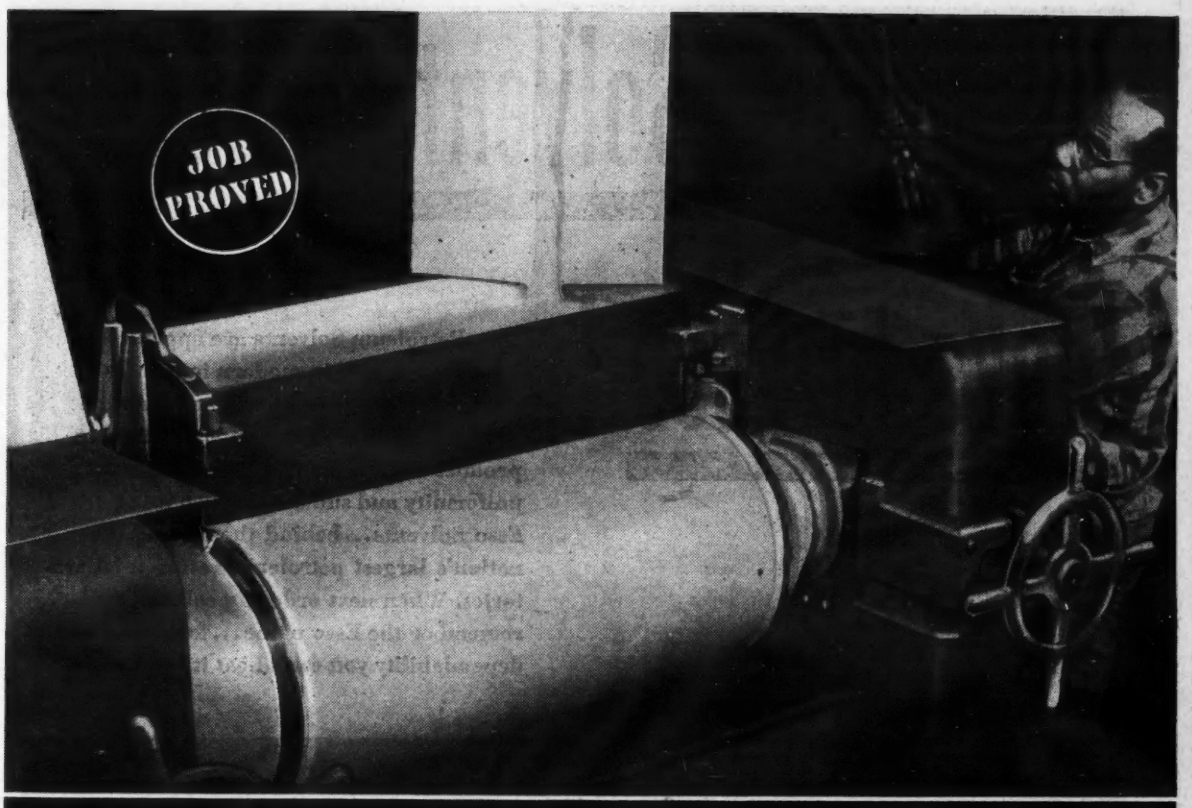
SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY

SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10¾- .11
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½- .11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10⅛
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½- .12
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¼- .12⅝
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- .13¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- .11½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.35 - 2.50
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots.	lb.	5.35 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.55
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock [1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.60 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.60 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 76-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	6.00 - —
refinery ground, 25% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
yellow, cns.	lb.	.23 - .25
dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 - .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - .15½
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	5.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	oz.	5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.23¾- .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, divd. E.	gal.	.31 - .37½
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 -17.00
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	12.25 -12.50
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.		
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .78
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs, futures.	lbs.	.20½- .21
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .25½
Dutch	lb.	.25 - .25½
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Swedish, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .22½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .23½
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.	lb.	.28 - .33
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.		
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.10½- —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.25 - .29
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.31 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.63½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.63½- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.06 - —
solid	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03½- .03¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .28
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .130
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .130
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98% bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lbs.	.33½- .38½
powd. 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns. cbys.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 - —
Guaiacosulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 - .75
Potash iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.	lb.	1.44 - 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19 - .21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Muriate,[6] dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports	unit-ton.	.53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O, ex vessel U. S. ports	unit-ton.	.53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.		
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).		
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech. dms., works.	lb.	.19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l. works,	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.	lb.	.50 - .58
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l. works,	ton.	200.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret drums, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
Potash silicate, solution, 52° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
Sulphate,[6] NF, gran.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls	lb.	.15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2O_4, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis	ton.	39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms.	lb.	.62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)		
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.75 - —
smaller lots	lb.	4.00 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03¾- —



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Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Flaxseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 0.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Pyrethrum, flowers, fine-grd., 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33½- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophylite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs.. works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract[1], solid, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06525
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .063125- .070625
dissolved, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04875- .0505
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .069 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.95.00 -96.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .05 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.15
maroon, bbls., same basis.. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.05
Orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.00
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - .92
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .065 - .004
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - .97
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - .75
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .85 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.13
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .0275- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .0325- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Riboflavin, bots. .....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12½- .13
Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
WG, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
WW, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 dms. 6.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 - 14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls. .....lb. .45 - .46

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.60

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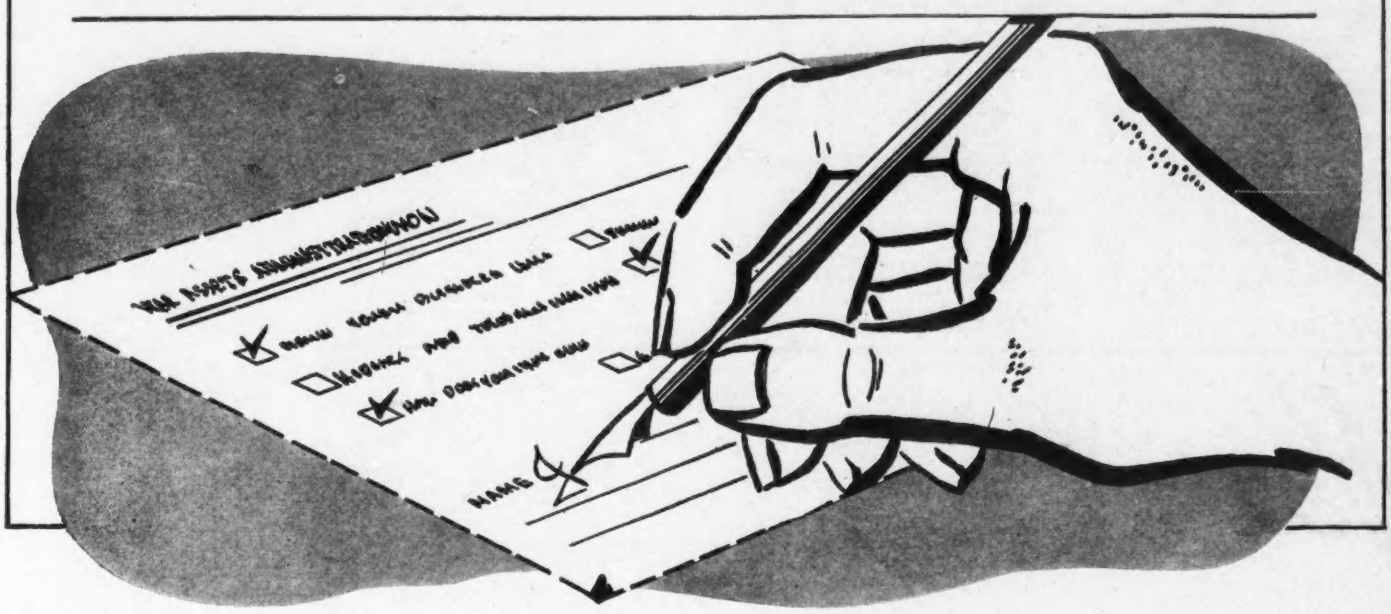
Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.

..GOVERNMENT-OWNED SURPLUS PROPERTY..



How to Locate Short Supply and Special Items of

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

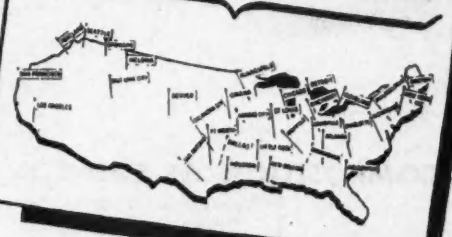
IF you need hard-to-get industrial chemicals, why not contact your War Assets Administration Regional Office? If what you are looking for is not in local supply, the WAA has set up a special Inter-Regional Sales Division to help find it for you—*quickly*—if it is available anywhere in the country.

Remember, there are hundreds of items in the vast stock pile of War Surplus industrial chemicals, many *at below-market prices!* Among them you may find the chemicals *you* want. All items are ready for quick sale and you may arrange convenient credit terms. Your nearest WAA Regional Office is listed below. Write today—or use the coupon below.

ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME BUYS!

- Acids
- Gas cylinders (all types)
- Dyes and intermediates
- Plastic materials
- Solvents
- Sealing and caulking compounds
- Zinc carbonate
- Picric acid
- Welding fluxes
- Detergents and cleaners
- Water treating compounds
- Calcium chloride
- Dimethylaniline
- Coal-tar
- Borax and boric acid
- Metal salts, oxide and hydroxides
- Pitches
- Gases
- Rubber processing chemicals
- Copper naphthenate
- Synthetic & natural glues
- Printing inks (black & colors)
- and most other chemicals

33 REGIONAL OFFICES TO SERVE YOU



FREE FACTS

War Assets Administration (address nearest Regional Office)

Please supply without obligation, prices, available quantities and locations of items written in below:

....

....

....

.....

(Describe item wanted)

Name.....Tel. No.....

Firm.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

155-5

All chemicals are subject to priority regulations. VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II are invited to be certified at the War Assets Administration Certifying Office serving their area and then to purchase the material offered herein.

Much surplus property is available to the export market. Merchandise in short supply is withheld from export, and if such items appear in this advertisement they will be so identified by an asterisk.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNMENT OWNED SURPLUS

Offices located at: Atlanta • Birmingham • Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Dallas • Denver • Detroit • Fort Worth • Helena • Houston • Jacksonville • Kansas City, Mo. • Little Rock • Los Angeles • Louisville • Minneapolis • Nashville • New Orleans • New York • Oklahoma City • Omaha • Philadelphia • Portland, Ore. • Richmond • St. Louis • Salt Lake City • San Antonio • San Francisco • Seattle • Spokane

Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.38.00 -39.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
futures.....lb. .17 - .17½
Dalmatian, bls. futures.....lb. .30½- .31
Greek, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.15.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.20.60 - —
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.16.90 - —
l.c.l.....ton.23.40 - —
Saltcake, com., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.00
powd., bbls. 10-20 ton lots..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 2.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .69 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .13½
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots..lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .29
2, bls.....lb. .22 - .27
3, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .24 - .29
Pods, bls.....lb. .14 - .21
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .69½- .70
Boston.....lb. .70½- .71
Chicago.....lb. .71 - .71½
Pacific coast.....lb. .73 - .73½
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .78 - .78½
Boston.....lb. .79 - .79½
Chicago.....lb. .79½- .80
Pacific coast.....lb. .81½- .82

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c., per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston. N. Y....lb. .76 - —
Chicago.....lb. .76½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .79 - —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .71 - —
Chicago.....lb. .71½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .74 - —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., ¾c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96%-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .90½- .91
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .7486- —
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .58¼- —
1,600-oz. lots.....oz. .58½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58¾- —
single ounces.....oz. .59 - —
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .36 Nom.
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .288 Nom.
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .87 - .88
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slats flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -[illegible]
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, bls., cns.....lb. .06 - .06
Blue, c... s.....lb. .07 - .09½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
cut., dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd. lb. .08½- .10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., divd....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite, grey, dms., dealers, c.l., wks.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .96 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. .90 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.86 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

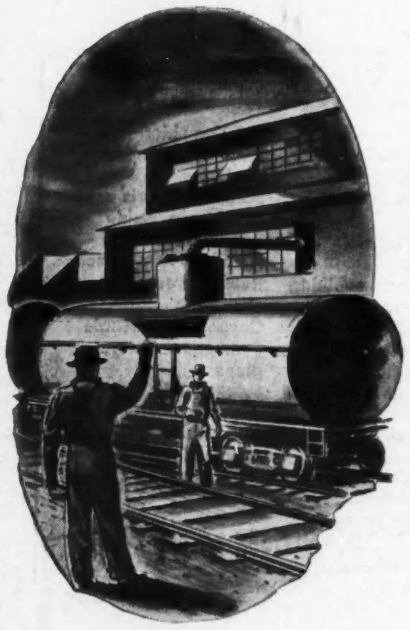
Soda ash sales zones are:(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Mo., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20½- 2.25
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.57½- 2.59
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
Soda bromide, USP, gran., fiber dms., works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, divd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, divd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers, tanks works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
76%, buyers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .22¼
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .29¼
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15

New SPENSOL

SPENCER NITROGEN SOLUTIONS

OFFERS ALL THESE EXTRA+BENEFITS IN MIXING HIGHER NITROGEN FERTILIZERS



+ MORE NITROGEN PER DOLLAR

The high nitrogen content of New *Spensol* nitrogen solutions makes *Spensol* your new, economical source for efficient, more profitable mixing. (See chart below.)

+ HIGHER NITROGEN CONTENT

The high nitrogen content of SPENSOL makes possible the manufacture of high nitrogen complete fertilizers, now so much in demand ... without detriment to other fertilizer ingredients in the mix.

+ EASIER MIXING

Spensol is easy to mix and facilitates the preparation of a clean, non-caking fertilizer that cures more quickly.

+ IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY

Spensol is ready for shipment to you in tank car lots direct from Spencer Chemical Company's Jayhawk Works, centrally-located at Pittsburg, Kansas. Our technical advisory staff is at your service, without charge.

Assure Your SPENSOL 1946-47 Supply—Phone Your Order Today!

COMPOSITION OF SPENSOL (SPENCER NITROGEN SOLUTIONS)

	Ammonium Nitrate %	Anhydrous Ammonia %	Water %	Total Nitrogen %	Nitrate Nitrogen %	Ammonia Nitrogen %
SPENSOL A	65.0	21.7	13.3	40.6	11.36	29.24
SPENSOL B	55.5	26.0	18.5	40.8	9.62	31.18
SPENSOL C	66.8	16.6	16.6	37.0	11.65	25.35

Spencer Chemical COMPANY

FERTILIZER

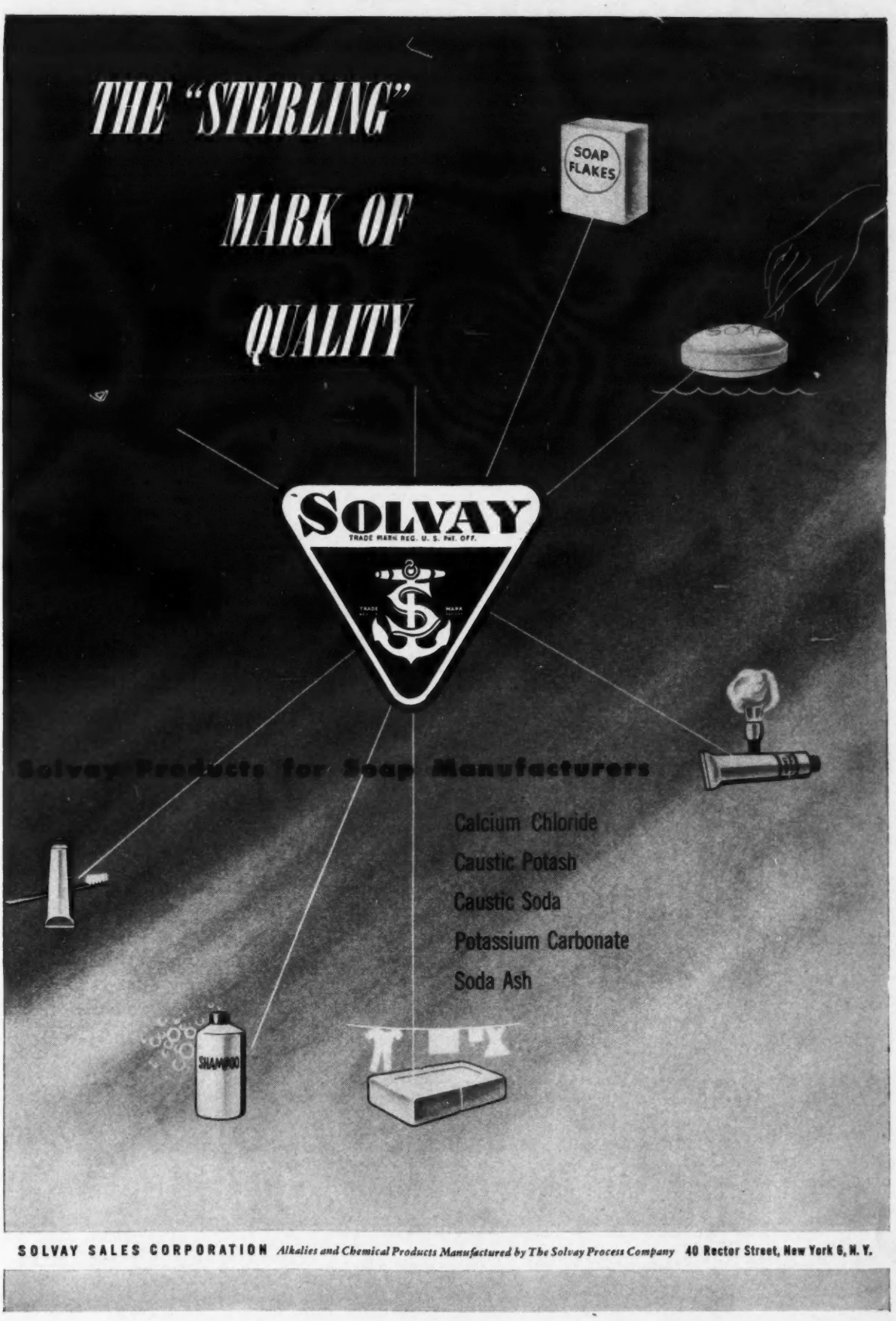
General and Sales Offices: Dwight Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri
Works: Pittsburg, Kansas
• Manufacturers of HI-NITROGEN Fertilizer Products.

Soda diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0680- —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .24 - .25
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0485- —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.50
gran., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.38.50 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.35.50 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast, perts.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Panthothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 -8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.45
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.13.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls, works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00

Soda sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 88% dms. c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 88%, tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .08¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald.....lb. .23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridin, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .30 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 3c. per gal.. gal. .25 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex.. gal. .19 - —
wire enamel, rct. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20¾- —
Soybean meal,[7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.59.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .21
Sparteinne sulphate, bots., cns. oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11½
Starch,[2] corn, pearl, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.771 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.871 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.37 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.921 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.021 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. 8.10 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61

Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Seed, bgs. ... .lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, for hospitals, ampules, gram $20, less 20%.
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots. .....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.



SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company* 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.lb. .18 - .36
refined, flour, extra fine bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - 04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .16
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. bulk, production points, Baito..unit-ton. .70 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .55 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .89
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 45% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida, unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00

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Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -18.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95% bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l .....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .12¼- 12¾
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton.10.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton.10.00 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
Tapioca flour,[5] bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- .30½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .31½- .35½
l.c.l. works.....gal. .33½- .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.87.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. .....lb. .44½- .47
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .24½- —
lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
extra, cns. .....lb. .60 - —
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .62 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .32
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[2,4] dlvd.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.25 Nom.
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluol (toluene), 2°, indust., dms., return, works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .90 - .95
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributyramine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .32½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
solution, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).

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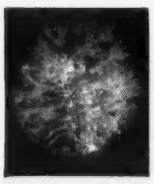

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Tungsten metal, powd., 98-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. 1.06½- 1.10
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.07½- 1.12
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .96½- —
Wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East. gal. .90 - 1.08
tanks, East.....gal. .89 - .90
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -80.00
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3. ton.112.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Urunday, extract, 65% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .06625- .06875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .58 - .77
Indian, bls. .....lb. .42 - .52
Valonia, beards, bgs., exdock.. ton.70.00 - —
Cups, bgs., exdock.....ton.65.00 - —
extract, powder, bgs., exdock. lb. .12½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12

in corn oil (see Calciferol).

Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,5] merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.87.00 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.59.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
Wattle bark, extract, solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock lb. .06095- .06345
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, lb. .0622- .0647

Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs..lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .58 - .60
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs., lb. .60 - .62
slabs, cs. .....lb. .59 - .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .78 - .86
refined, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82

Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.66 - 1.70
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.76 - 1.78
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.74
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.86
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.98 - 2.02
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.96 - 2.00

Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .15 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Japan, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
170°-175°, black, smaller lots, same basis..lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .25 - .26
190°195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis. lb. .15 - .16
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - .30
Montan, bgs.. .....lb. .53 - .55
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .95 - .97
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07

Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.

Ozokerite, dcm., 189-190 F., c.l. lb. .30 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermacetti, blocks, cs.....lb. .28 - .31
cakes, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .17 - .19
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 325 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l. ton. 8.00 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.60
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - 07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
Woodflour, 80 mesh, same basis. ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00

Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.

Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .27
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —

Y

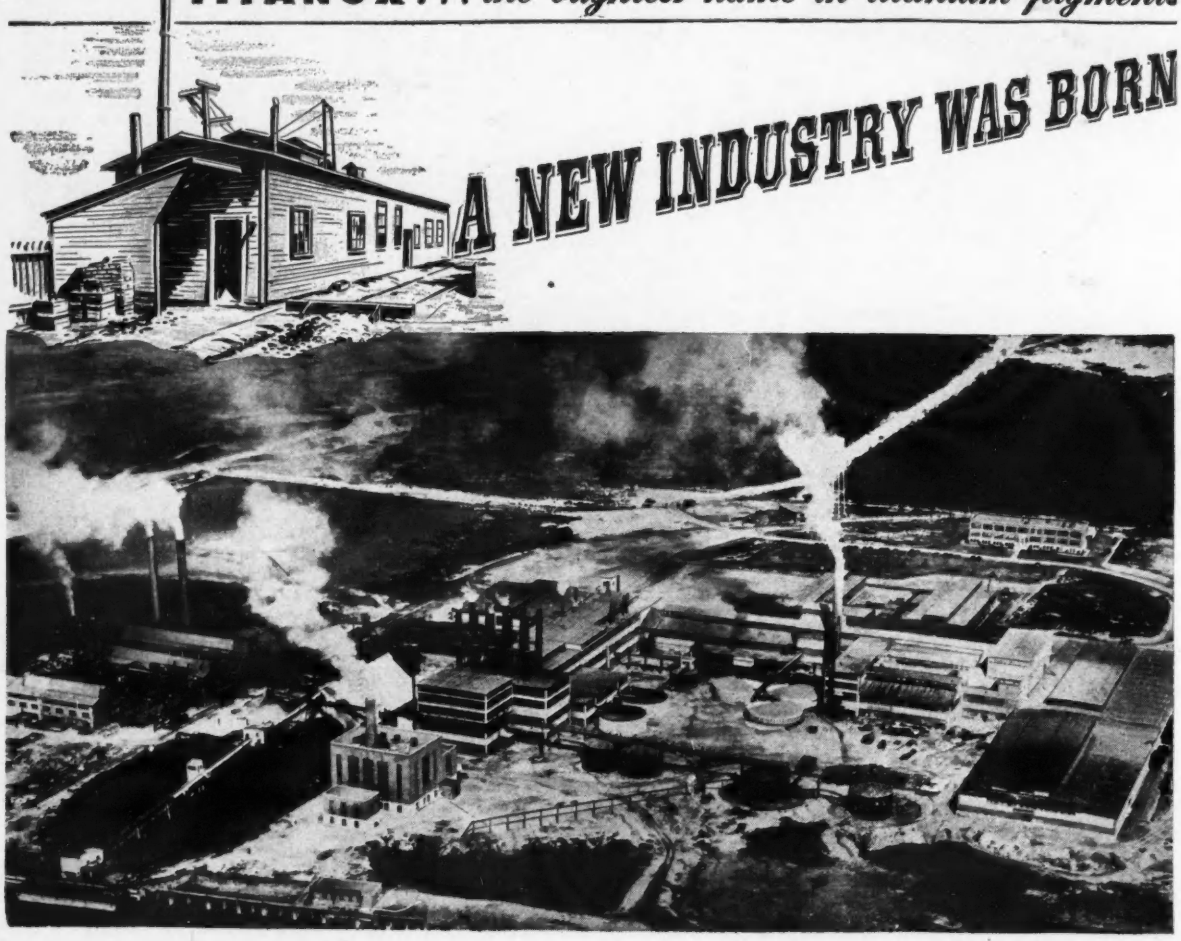
Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls. dlvd .....lb. 1.35 - 2.20
Cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - .80

Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

TITANOX... *the brightest name in titanium pigments*



In 1914, back in the days when the guns of World War I started to boom, the first batch of Titanox-B (Titanium Barium Pigment) was turned out in a small pilot plant at Niagara Falls, New York. At that time, titanium was considered "a chemical curiosity" and a rare element.

In 1916, a factory was built in Niagara Falls for the commercial production of titanium pigments which started operation in 1918. Thus, Titanox became the original commercial titanium pigment in the United States.

The outstanding qualities of opacity, whiteness and brightness which characterized this original "curiosity" proved themselves, and the demand for Titanox pigments became so great that a second and larger factory was erected in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1923.

Later, another factory was built in Sayreville, New Jersey, where production has been going on uninterruptedly since 1935. At both the latter locations, the factories have expanded considerably to meet increasing demands for Titanox.

Today, the producers of Titanox are proud of their past untiring efforts toward supplying greater quality products and will constantly continue their efforts in this direction.

TITANOX TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Sole Sales Agent

111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.
350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal.
2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..	lb.	.18¾-	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37 -	1.48
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75 -	1.90
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0655-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0710-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.42	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.45 -	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04¼-	.06¾
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02 -	.02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0645-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0665-	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.16 -	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract.	lb.	.16 -	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.35 -	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.12¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	.13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0260-	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1065-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.25 -	.30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.65 -	4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.38
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16 -	.19¼
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0814-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0814-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
leaded, 6%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0914-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0914-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0914-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0914-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0914-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0814-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0914-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1014-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1014-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1014-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1014-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	—
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.1114-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ¼c. higher bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000			
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.3414-	—
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphite,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0340-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0365-	—
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0675-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0675-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0505-	—
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0915-	—
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0509-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0615-	—
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 -	.30
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 -	—
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.60 -	2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
Pac. est.	lb.	.06¼-	—
ex whse., Pac. est.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works.	lb.	.25¼-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¾-	—
white, 98½%-99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	.80 -	—
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.40 -	—
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	lb.	.49 -	—
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.30½-	—
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	.20
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 -	.31½

Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (see methyl abetate in Current Market Quotations).			
Acryloid, acrylic ester type, A-10 (30% in cellosalve acetate), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.36 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.37 -	.38
Acryloid, acrylic, ester-type, B-7 (20% in ethylene dichloride), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.29 -	.30
B-72, B-73 (40% in toluol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.43 -	.44
C-10 (20% in ethyl acetate), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.29 -	.30
F-10 (40% in mineral thinner and No. 3 solvent), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.43 -	.44
Acrysol, C-9, dms. (40% in water), 10 dms., 1-9 dm. lots.	lb.	.38 -	.38¾
ER, MR, dms. (50% in water), c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
10 dms., 1-9-dm. lots	lb.	.43 -	.44
WA-5, dms., (40% in water), 10 dms., 1-9-dm. lots.	lb.	.36¾-	.37½

Acryloid and Acrysol prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1, comprising any point in the United States except in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Amberlac, 80-X, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
80-MT, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
81-X, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
Amberol, phenol formaldehyde type, F-7, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
extra light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
dark, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
Amberol, F-71, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
F-77, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
K-12-A, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
B/S-I, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¾-	—
extra light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
M-82, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
M-88, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
M-93, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
220, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
ST-137, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33½-	—
137 X, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
maleic type, 800, extra light bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
750, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.32½-	—
801, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
801-P, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
806-P, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
808, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
820, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
926, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
B-94 (85% in xylol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—

EXTRA YARDAGE WITH THE WIND!

Vitamin enrichment can add sales yardage to your product

Knowledge and skill alone do not guarantee a perfect golf shot or a perfect vitamin product. In golf, a favorable wind—in the pharmaceutical field, superior raw materials—can make a big difference.

Hoffmann-La Roche, for many years, has been producing superior vitamins "by the tons". 'ROCHE' standards for quality and pharmaceutical elegance assure filling your bulk vitamin needs with the best materials that can be made available.

Make a memo now to send your next order for thiamine, riboflavin, ascorbic acid, pyridoxine, or vitamin E (acetate) to Roche Park.

Vitamin Division

ROCHE

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC.
Roche Park, Nutley 10, New Jersey

Amberol, D-96, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Amberlac and Amberol prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1, comprising any point in the United States except in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Aquaplex (resin emulsion type), S-6, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .18½- —
single dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.lb. .15½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .16½- —

B

Bakelite, phenolic resins, resin reactive, BR-16775, non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .26 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .26½- .29
XR-15778, non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .27½- —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .28 - .30½
BR-17920, non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .34 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .34½- .37

Bakelite, 100% paraphenyl phenol resin, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-254, non-ret. bbls., ton, works..lb. .36 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .36½- .39

100% phenolic, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-9432, non-ret. bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .28½- .31
BR-4036, non-ret. bbls., ton, works..lb. .27 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .27½- .40
BR-17700, non-ret. bbls., ton, works..lb. .23½- —
single dm. and less..lb. .28 - .35½
dark, non-heat hardening, BR-1239, non-ret. bbls., ton, works..lb. .29 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .29½- .32
BR-9476, non-ret. bbls., ton, lb. .29 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .29½- .32
pale, heat-hardening, BR-3269, non-ret. bbls., ton..lb. .30 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .30½- .39
BR-16282, non-ret. bbls., ton, works..lb. .32 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .32½- .35
BR-14634, non-ret. bbls., ton, works..lb. .30 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .30½- .33

Bakelite, C-9 resins, BR-13260, non-ret. bbls., ton, works. lb. .37 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .37½- .40
oil modified, BR-302, non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .346 - —
oil modified, BR-302 (MTO), non-ret. dms., ton, works, lb. .346 - —
BR-2175 (MTO), non-ret. kegs, ton, works..lb. .33 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .36½- .41
resin-baking types, BV-1000, ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .30 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .30½- .33
BV-8066 (MTO), non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .20 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .30½- .33
dispersion resins, phenolic, BK-3962, non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .2770- —
single dm. and less..lb. .2820- .3070
BK-16700 (MTO), non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .27 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .27½- .30
non-phenolic, BK-16624, non-ret. dms., ton, works...lb. .23½- —
single dm. and less..lb. .23 - .25½
resin modified, BR-2072, non-ret. single dm. and less, works..lb. .23½- .26
phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, XR-3180, non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .45 - —
XR-4357, non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .45 - —
single dm. and less, works..lb. .45½- .48

Bakelite, phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, BR-9367, non-ret. bbls., ton, works..lb. .19 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .19½- .22
phenolic resin, modified, XJ-10433, ret. dms., ton, works. lb. .37 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .37½- .40
BJ-15408 (MTO), ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .24 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .24½- .27
C-9, lacquer types, BJ-16580, ret. dms., ton..lb. .26 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .26½- .29
XR-15840, non-ret. dms., ton, works..lb. .34 - —
single dm. and less..lb. .34½- .37

Bakelite prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant or warehouse; minimum transportation charges prepaid on units of standard drums or over to destination in United States except as follows:—add 1c. per pound for delivery to Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Made-to-order materials marked (MTO) are those which are not stock materials (not stocked because of changes that occur in physical properties when stored for any length of time) and which therefore have to be manufactured upon receipt of orders and allocation of raw materials.

Beckacite, 1100, M-K, dms., c.l.lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .20¾
1106, H-G, dms., c.l.....lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- .19¾
1116, K-1, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .20¾
1123, dms., c.l.....lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .20¾
1124, dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Beckamine, P-138, works, dms., c.l..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29½- .30
P-196, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - .30½
P-198, accelerator, works, dms., c.l..lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28¾- .29¼
P-354, works, dms., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29½- .30
Beckopol, 1400, M-K, dms., c.l.lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .20½
Beckosol, solid, No. 18, 4-5 (80% M.S.), dms., c.l..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30½- .31½

C

Cellolyn 102, works, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10 dms.....lb. .20¼- —
1-9 dms.....lb. .20½- —
Cumar resin, AX, non-ret. dms., net weight..lb. .06¼- —
BX, net weight.....lb. .06¼- —
CX, gross weight.....lb. .06¾- —
DX, gross weight.....lb. .06¼- —
EX, gross weight.....lb. .06¾- —
FX, gross weight.....lb. .06¾- —
MH, col. 1.....lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 .....lb. .10¾- —
2½-3½ .....lb. .09¾- —
9 .....lb. .06½- —
MS .....lb. .10¾- —
P, 10°-90° C., col. 2¼ and darker..lb. .10¾- —
RH .....lb. .10¾- —
RS .....lb. .10¾- —
V col. ½.....lb. .12¾- —
1 .....lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 .....lb. .10¾- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .09¾- —
W col. ½.....lb. .13½- —
1 .....lb. .12½- —
1½-2 .....lb. .11½- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .10½- —

All "P" grades with melting point below 80 degrees C., and grades AX and BX are shipped in steel drums. Grades CX, DX, EX and FX are sold on a gross weight basis. All other grades are sold on a net weight basis and are shipped in destructible metal drums, but their packaging is subject to change without notice. Prices are based on f.o.b. plant at Frankfort, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D

Dow Resin 276 V-2 and V-9, 55-gal. drums, c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
5 and 10-gal. drums, same basis..lb. .30 - —
DC-804, dms., 50 gals., works.lb.18.65 - —
30 gals., same basis...lb.18.65 - —
10 gals., same basis...lb.19.40 -19.70
Duraplex (Alkyd type), A-27 (60% in xylol), bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20½- —
A-29 (60% in xylol), bbls., c.l..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- —
C-45HV (60% in mineral thinner)..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
C-45HV (100% solids), bbls., c.l..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28¼- —
C-45 LV (100% solids), bbls., c.l..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25¼- —
C-49 (60% in mineral thinner), bbls., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
100% solids, bbls., c.l..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26¼- —
D 65 (70% in mineral thinner), bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22¾- —
E-71 (100% solids), bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25¼- —
E-73 (100% solids), bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25¼- —
ND-77-B (60% in xylol), bbls., c.l..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
AL-210 (100% solids), bbls, c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19¼- —

Duraplex prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1, comprising any point in the United States except in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - —
Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, Group "A," A (E.S. 2) non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. in U. S. except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N. M., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —

→ Use Horse Head XX Lead-Free Zinc Oxides

● USE THEM TO EXTEND SCARCE HIDING PIGMENTS

Don't forget zinc oxide is a hiding pigment.

Send for the Zinc Oxide Pigment Selection Chart

● USE THEM AS A REPLACEMENT FOR LEADED ZINC OXIDES

In exterior house paints lead and zinc ratios can be varied readily.

● QUALITY OF PAINTS

Horse Head XX Lead-Free Zinc Oxides have good color, brightness, consistency and uniformity.

New Jersey Zinc

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Esterol, Group "A," E (E.S. 161), 11 (E.S. 201), c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
22 (E.S. 202), c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
lb. .11 - —
25 (E.S. 246), same basis, any quantity .....lb. .11 - —
32 (E.S. 203), c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
542 (E.S. 19), c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
600 (E.S. 56), c.l., same basis. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
750 (E.S. 94), c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
1000 (E.S. 53), 2135 (E.S. 60), c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
2000 (E.S. 72), c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Group "B," B (E.S. 3), c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
H-1 (E.S. 58), c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
1-L (E.S. 14), c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
P-V (E.S. 42), 850 (E.S. 207), c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
2002 (E.S. 252), c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
2135 (E.S. 60), c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
2136 (E.S. 259), c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
2833 (E.S. 69), c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
4040 (E.S. 230), c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —

Group "A" are standard production items normally carried in the manufacturer's inventory. Group "B" are not always so carried.

Ethocel, ctns. (50-lb.), 5,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .50 - —
under 5,000 lbs., same basis.. lb. .52 - —
under 50 lbs., same basis..lb. .60 - —

F

Flexalyn, solid, non-ret. black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1. lb. .16¼- —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .17 - —
1-9 dms., same basis..lb. .18½- —
C, non-ret., black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .15¼- —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .16 - —
1-9 dms., same basis..lb. .17½- —
solution, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16 - —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .16¾- —
1-9 dms., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
C, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1. lb. .15 - —
10 dms., same basis...lb. .15¾- —
1-9 dms., same basis...lb. .17¼- —
FCD 501, 100%, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25¼- —
515-X, 70%, c.l., same basis.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
515, 70%, c.l., same basis...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
515, 100%, c.l., same basis..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27¼- —
517, 60%, c.l., same basis...lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
521, 50%, c.l., same basis...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
521 LV, c.l., same basis....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .15 - —
525, 50%, c.l., same basis...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
525 LV, 60%, c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
527, 70%, c.l., same basis....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
527, 100%, c.l., same basis.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26¾- —
528, 70%, c.l., same basis...lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
535, 50%, c.l., same basis....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
538, 50%, c.l., same basis...lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
545, 50%, c.l., same basis...lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
555, 50%, c.l., same basis, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
565, 60%, c.l., same basis...lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
573, 50%, c.l., same basis...lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
maleic, 3-V, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
4, c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
4-V, c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
5-V, c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
6-V, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
16, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
phenolic, 101, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .32½- —
102, c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31½- —
modified phenolic, 122, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
140, c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
142, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....6.....lb. .18½- —
144, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20½- —
157, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
163, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
165, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .06 - —
Geon polyvinyl resins, Nos. 101 and 102, 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .33 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works.lb. .34 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works...lb. .36 - —
up to 199 lbs., works.....lb. .50 - —
Geon, polyvinyl resins, 202, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .36 - —
5,000 to 29,000 lbs., works.lb. .37 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .39 - —
up to 199 lbs., works.....lb. .56 - —
203, 30,000 lbs., works.....lb. .38 - —
5,000 to 29,000 lbs., works.lb. .39 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .41 - —
up to 199 lbs., works.....lb. .58 - —
Guai-a-phene, non-ret. dms., dms. incl., works, 50-55 gals. gal. 2.50 - —
10 gals., two fives, per case, works..gal. 2.57 - —
5 gals., one can per case, works..gal. 2.62 - —
6 gals., six ones in single case, works..gal. 2.72 - —
1 gal., in single carton, works..gal. 2.82 - —

H

Hercolyn (see methyl abietate hydrogenated) in Current Market Quotations.
Hydrogum, P-190, dms., c.l...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½

J

Jonite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular list above).

K

Kopol, 501, fused, c.l.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - .21½

L

Lewisol resin, 28, non-returnable light-gauge steel dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis. lb. .21½- —
1-9 dms., same basis..lb. .22 - —
Lewisol resins, 33, c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis. lb. .21½- —
1-9 dms., same basis...lb. .22 - —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo. Prices are dms. included, not returnable; net 30 days.

M

Metronite pigment, 120 and 180 mesh, containers included, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee.. ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
200 mesh, containers included, c.l., same basis..ton.16.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.00 - —
325 mesh, containers included, c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.00 - —
400 mesh, containers included, c.l., same basis..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .16¾- —
190, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .21¾- —
290, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .23¾- —
fatty acid, 8R, dms., c.l., ...vd. lb. .14¾- —
17 dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .14¾- —
19, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .19¾- —

Neo-fat prices are ½c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains. Drums are included and not returnable.

Nevillac, pale, hard, color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works..lb. .19 - —
Nevillac, hard, color 2-½-4, melting point 85-95° C, same basis..lb. .17 - —
soft, color 3-¼-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
16 C, color ½-4, same basis..lb. .24 - —
LX-483, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
OA, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
RP, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
TS, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
RT, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
RX, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Neville resin,* R-1 nevindene, color ¼, dms., works..lb. .18½- —
R-8, nevindene, color 1, dms., works..lb. .12¼- —
R-5, nevindene, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, nevindene, color 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., color below 3, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-9, hard, color ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, color 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, color 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, color ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, color 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, color 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, color 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08¾- —
R-17, medium, soft, color 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium, soft, color 5½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-21, soft, color 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SYNTHETIC RESINS

RCI

YESTERDAY A PREDICTION...TODAY A CONVICTION

NEW, LOW-PRICED

NO. 2100 SUPER-BECKACITE

does everything better!

Introduced not long ago as a basic advancement in phenolic resins, No. 2100 Super-Beckacite has now proved itself, by performance, to be a top choice for high grade enamels and spar varnishes. It is as new in results as in formula—equal in every way to previous phenolic resins, yet priced way down the scale! It cooks faster, dries quicker, yields higher viscosity. Film properties and physical characteristics are definitely better. It's at the top in quality, yet at the bottom in price! Write to the Sales Department in Detroit for the latest data on this completely new and brilliantly successful base for better surface coatings.

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit 20, Michigan

Other Plants:
Brooklyn, New York • Elisabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California • Tuscaloosa, Alabama • Liverpool, England • Paris, France • Sydney, Australia

SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • PHENOLIC PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Nevillac, R-22, special, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb.	.10¾-	—
R-27, medium, soft, color 1, dms., works..lb.	.12¾-	—
R-29, medium, soft, color 1½-2 dms., works..lb.	.12¾-	—
R-29, medium, soft, color 2½-8 dms., works..lb.	.10¾-	—
465, 110-126°C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh..lb.	.06½-	—
Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.		
Neviloid, C-55 emulsion, ret. dms., works..lb.	.12 -	—
C-10 emulsion, ret. dms., works. lb.	.1125-	—
Nextex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb.	.68 -	—
90, returnable dms., works.lb.	.90 -	—
Nuba, i, 80-90° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb.	.0290-	—
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb.	.0290-	—
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb.	.04½-	—
weight, Pittsburgh..lb.	.03½-	—
pkgs..lb.	.34 -	—
100-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.35 -	—
Calcium, 5%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb.	.25½-	—
100-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.26½-	—
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.16½-	—
100-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.17½-	—
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs...lb.	.16 -	—
100-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.17 -	—
37%, 500-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.24 -	—
100-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.25 -	—
Manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs. lb.	.17¾-	—
100-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.18¾-	—
Zinc, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.17¾-	—
100-lb. pkgs.....lb.	.18¾-	—
All prices are dlvd. to customer's plant everywhere in continental U.S.A.		

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-90° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works, lb.	.0525-	—
2, 100-125° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works.lb.	.0525-	—
33, 34, color 10-15, dms., works, lb.	.0625-	—
35, color 10-15, dms., works, gross wt..lb.	.0575-	—
Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.		
Paranol resin, hard, No. 1, any quantity..lb.	.17½-	—
extra hard, No. 1, c.l., any quantity..lb.	.18 -	—
25, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.18 -	—
54, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.21 -	—
200, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.20 -	—
500, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.19 -	—
850, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.19 -	—
1700, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.21 -	—
1750, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.19 -	—
Paraplex (resin plasticizers), RG-2 (60% in toluol), bbls., c.l...lb.	.28½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.29 -	—
(100% solids), bbls., c.l.....lb.	.44½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.45½-	—
RG-8 (100% solids), bbls., c.l., lb.	.29 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.29¾-	—
Paraplex, G-20 (60% in butyl acetate), bbls., c.l...lb.	.46½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.47 -	—
(100% solids), bbls., c.l.....lb.	.69 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.69¾-	—
5-B (50% in xylol), bbls., c.l.lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.24 -	—
(100% solids), bbls., c.l.....lb.	.28½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.29¼-	—
AL-16 (70% in xylol), bbls., c.l. lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.23½-	—
(100% solids), bbls., c.l.....lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.31¾-	—
AL-111 (100% solids), bbls., c.l..lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.22¾-	—
Paraplex prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1, comprising any point in the United States except in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.		
Parazenes, 5 solid resins, c.l. and l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.13 -	—
4634 solutions (50% in mineral spirits), c.l., dlvd..lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.11½-	—
Pentalyn A, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1. lb.	.17¼-	—
10 dms., same basis....lb.	.17¾-	—
1-9 dms., same basis....lb.	.18¼-	—
G, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb.	.18½-	—
10 dms., same basis....lb.	.19 -	—
1-9 dms., same basis....lb.	.19½-	—
M, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1. lb.	.20 -	—
10 dms., same basis.....lb.	.20½-	—
1-9 dms., same basis.....lb.	.21½-	—
M-802A, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb.	.20 -	—
10 dms., same basis.....lb.	.20½-	—
1-9 dms., same basis....lb.	.21 -	—
X, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1. lb.	.20 -	—
10 dms., same basis....lb.	.20½-	—
1-9 dms., same basis.....lb.	.21 -	—
P.H.O., dms., works.....lb.	.24 -	—
Piccolastic, A-1, A-5, A-25, A-50, B-50, C-5, C-25, C-50, E-50 types, c.l., Clairton, Pa..lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.20½-	—
The above types are sold in heavy gauge steel drums, weighing approximately 53 lbs. each. Drums extra at $1.25 each, and non-returnable.		
A-75, B-75, B-100, C-75, C-100, C-125, D-75, D-100, D-125, D,150, E-75, E-100, E-125 types, c.l., Clairton, Pa., lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.20¼-	—
The above types are sold on a net weight basis, in light gauge steel drums weighing approximately 15 lbs. each, drums included.		
FT, TX, FHF types, c.l., Clairton, Pa..lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.13 -	—
The above types are in heavy gauge steel drums, weighing approximately 53 lbs. each. Drums extra at $1.25 each, and non-returnable.		
Piccolyte resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, dms., net. wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l..lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.15½-	—
S-55, S-70, same basis, c.l.lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.16½-	—
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb.	.17 -	—
S-55, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.17½-	—
S-115, same basis, c.l.....lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.18½-	—
Piccoumaron resins, 420, 420-S, dms., gross wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., frt. equald..lb.	.08 -	—
420-T, same basis.....lb.	.0675-	—
422-R, 422-R, 425-R, 427-R, dms., net. wt., same basis. lb.	.1075-	—
430, 435, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb.	.045 -	—
440-T, same basis.....lb.	.0625-	—
450, 450-H and 450-S, same basis..lb.	.01 -	—
460-BH, same basis.....lb.	.0975-	—
460-T, same basis.....lb.	.0575-	—
XX-35, XX-40, bulk, net. wt., same basis..lb.	.0625-	—
XX-55, dms., gross wt., same basis..lb.	.0575 -	—
XX-70, 2X-100, same basis, lb.	.0525-	—
XX-115, same basis.....lb.	.0575-	—
T-115, same basis.....lb.	.0725-	—
70%, 420-S Sol., ret. dms., net wt..lb.	.073 -	—
Pliolite, S-5, milled resin, 200-lb. dms., works..lb.	.59 -	—
Plyophen, plastic resins, 5000, c.l. ,works..lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.18¾-	.19¼
5010, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17¾-	.18¼
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis.lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¼-	.15¾
5014, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¼-	.15¾
Polypale, ester, No. 10, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.12 -	—
10 dms., same basis....lb.	.12¼-	—
1-9 dms., same basis...lb.	.12¾-	—

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb.	.0160-	—

S

Saran F-120 resin, c.l., works.. lb.	.57 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.59 -	—
F-122 latex, approx. 55% solids contained, wood bbls. (55 gals.), c.l., works..lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.44 -	—
10-gal. bbls., same basis.. lb.	.50 -	—
Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations).		
Staybelite ester, No. 10, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, c.l., destination, zone 1..lb.	.18 -	—
10 dms., same basis.....lb.	.18¼-	—
1 dm., same basis.....lb.	.18½-	—
Super-Beckacite, 1001, c.l.....lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.37½-	.38
1003, F.E., c.l.....lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.35½-	.36
2000, M-K, c.l.....lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.27½-	.28
2100, M-I, c.l.....lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.27½-	.28
3011, c.l.....lb.	.33¾-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.34¼-	.34¾
Syntex resins, 9 (or 1922), non-ret. dms., c.l., works, Louisville, Ky..lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.18¾-	—
H12, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17¾-	—
H15, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15 -	—
16, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.20¼-	—
18, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.18 -	—
19-B, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.16¾-	—
19-C, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.14¾-	—
22, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.16¼-	—
23, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14¾-	—
23-R, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¾-	—
28-5D, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.13½-	—
28, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.14¼-	—
32, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.15¾-	—
40, 50, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.17 -	—
40-LR, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.18¾-	—
50, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17 -	—
50-L, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17½-	—
60-A, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.21¾-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.22¼-	—
60-AL, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.22¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.23¼-	—
115, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.13 -	—
117, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14 -	—
121, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.18 -	—
217, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.15¾-	—
217-E, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¾-	—
1979, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.17¾-	—

U

Uformite, F-200-E (50% in butanol: xylol) bbls., c.l.lb.	.20 -	—
1-10 drum lots .....lb.	.21½-	—
F-226-E (50% in capryl alcohol), bbls., c.l..lb.	.22 -	—
1-10 drum lots.....lb.	.22½-	—
MM-55 (50% in butanol xylol), bbls., c.l..lb.	.28½-	—
1-10 drum lots.....lb.	.29 -	—
MU-50 (50% in butanol); xylol, bbls., c.l..lb.	.28½-	—
1-10 drum lots.....lb.	.29 -	—
Uformite prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1.		

V

Vanadiset resins, grade A, 285-300° F, m.p., whse..lb.	.0165-	.065
H, 245-255° F. m.p., whse.lb.	.0250-	.050
C, 315-340° F. m.p., whse.lb.	.0165-	.035
D, 170-180° F. m.p., whse.lb.	.0165-	.065
E, 275-285° F. m.p., whse.lb.	.0225-	.050
F, 225-235° F. m.p., whse.lb.	.0225-	.050
pulverized, whse.....lb.	.0850-	.210
solution, whse.....lb.	.4000-	.050
Velsicol, resins, AD-6-S, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb.	.11¾-	—
1-9 dms., works.....lb.	.12¾-	—
AB11-4, dms., c.l., works....lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09 -	—
AR-53A, f.o.b. works, tankcars..lb.	.25 -	—
c.l. .....lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.32 -	—
50 dms. and up.....lb.	.33 -	—
49 dms. and less.....lb.	.34 -	—
AR-53-B, f.o.b. works, tankcars..lb.	.24 -	—
c.l. .....lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.32 -	—
50 dms. and up.....lb.	.32 -	—
49 dms. and less.....lb.	.33 -	—
Solutions, AD-660, tankcars, works..lb.	.09 -	—
dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09¾-	—
AD670, tankcars, works....lb.	.09 -	—
dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.10¾-	—
AB-400, tankcars, works...lb.	.06¼-	—
dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07¾-	—
Solvents, No. 1, tankcars, works, gal.	.16 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal.	.22 -	—
No. 1-A, tankcars, works..gal.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal.	.23 -	—
No. 2A, tankcars, works..gal.	.20 -	—
dms., c.l., works.....gal.	.26 -	—
Cost of drums, $3 extra remaining customer's property.		
Vinylseal, modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T-24-9, non-ret. dms., 20-dm. lots, same basis..gal.	2.00 -	—
drum lots, same basis....gal.	2.12 -	—
less than drum lots, same basis..gal.	2.50 -	—
28% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, MA 26-18, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal.	2.15 -	—
drum lots, same basis..gal.	2.40 -	—
less drum lots.....gal.	2.65 -	—
All "Vinylseal" containers except 5-gal. cbys. non-returnable.		
Freight allowed to destinations in New England, Middle Atlantic States, Va., N.C., S.C., W. Va., O., Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Ia., Mo. and Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, Minn. For shipments to all other points in U.S., add ½c. per lb. to c.l. and ¾c. to l.c.l. prices.		
Vinyl chloride-acetate, VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, VYNU, VYNV, VYNY, VYNL, powdered, c.l. (20,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va..lb.	.33 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.34 -	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.35 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.51 -	—
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags same basis lb.	.44 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.45 -	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.46 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.62 -	—
VYCM, powd., c.l., 20,000 lbs., paper bgs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va. lb.	.33 -	—
10,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.39 -	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.40 -	—
1-199 lbs., same basis. lb.	.56 -	—
VMCH, c.l., (30,000 lbs.), same basis..lb.	.39 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.40 -	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.41 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.57 -	—
modified, acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi River, c.l. (30,000 lbs.)..lb.	.49 -	—
AYAB, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, 2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.43 -	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.45 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb.	.60 -	—
chloride resins, AYAC, gran., fiber drms. at option of seller, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va..lb.	.43 -	—
2,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.45 -	—
200-1,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.47 -	—
1-199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.62 -	—
QYNA, pwd., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis..lb.	.33 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.34 -	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.36 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.51 -	—
butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 96 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in paper bags at option of sellers), 30,000 lbs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.. c.l...lb.	.62 -	—
10,00 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.63 -	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.64 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb.	1.09 -	—

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls..gal.	1.65 -	—
kits (5 gals.).....lb.	1.85 -	—
jugs (1 gal.).....gal.	1.95 -	—

Durez
RESIN NEWS

Here are the facts about two well-known Durez resins . . . Durez 219 and Durez 220. Paint manufacturers everywhere have tested and enthusiastically approved their remarkable properties. Samples are available to those interested in making laboratory tests.

Durez 219

Terpene phenolic. Promotes hardness and fast dry. Has excellent solubility properties. For example, a non-penetrating flat wall paint liquid can be made with Durez 219 Resin and dehydrated castor oil or other oil using a high percentage of lime as shown in formula V-51115. This formulation produces extremely high viscosity at low solids.

A typical flat paint made with a vehicle of this type is F-51116. The paint is stable in the package, applies well, and has good hiding. It does not penetrate when applied to porous surfaces.

Durez 220

Terpene phenolic. Aids in producing fast drying, hard, abrasion-resistant architectural finishes with good durability.

Its many properties adapt it for use in a wide range of oleoresinous coatings, both air-drying and baking, and with the use of either hard- or soft-drying oils. Its high melting point gives finishes which set and dry rapidly and which acquire hardness and toughness in minimum time. Its pale color gives light-colored varnishes and enamel liquids which have excellent retention of color on drying and aging. Its complete solubility in oils and thinners give varnishes which are clear, free from seeds, and which dry smooth and glossy. Properly cooked varnishes remain stable on storage and do not produce a precipitate or sludge. Also, no "trick" cooking procedure is necessary, as the resin is completely soluble in drying oils at its melting point. Aged films of varnishes show no excessive embrittlement, as oxidation of the resin is negligible.

The low acidity of Durez 220 Resin enables the production of varnishes which body rapidly in the kettle and which have good viscosity. Compatibility with basic reactive pigments can be secured by proper treatment of the oil.

For samples or further information on above Durez resins, write to . .

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
1310 Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ
RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Trade Briefs

Bailey Oil Company has been organized in New York to deal in fuel and lubricating oils and gasoline.

Aerogas Inc., Paducah, Ky., has been incorporated by James C. Rieke jr., Walter C. Mercer and Marion L. Emery.

E. L. Estrabrook, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been appointed as a member of the import committee of the World Trade Foundation.

Imperial Oil Grants Canadian Fellowships

To encourage postgraduate scientific research, four graduates nominated by Canadian universities have been awarded Imperial Oil Ltd. fellowships, each of which may be held for three years at $1,000 yearly. Imperial is an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Also announced were the awards of ten four-year undergraduate scholarships across Canada, and one in Newfoundland, each valued at $500 a year, offered by Imperial for the children or wards of employees, annuitants, or of deceased employees of the company and its subsidiaries in Canada. The four fellowships and eleven scholarships will be granted annually in future.

Northam Warren Plant Completed and Producing

Northam Warren Corporation, manufacturers of nail polish and other beauty preparations, Stamford, Conn., has completed construction of the new factory recently acquired in Keene, N. H., from the Kafelt Manufacturing Corporation, and is already in production. The company expects that full deliveries can be made to domestic outlets, principally drug and department stores, by January 1. James L. Gilligan, new plant manager, has been with Northam Warren for fourteen years.

Commerce Oil Corp. Succeeds Lewis Co.

The Harry R. Lewis Company, petroleum products, Warren, Pa., has been succeeded by the Commerce Oil Corporation, a Delaware corporation with offices in Warren. There will be no change in management.

Socony-Vacuum Adds Rockefeller to Staff

Winthrop Rockefeller, former Army lieutenant-colonel, has joined the staff of the producing department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York. Mr. Rockefeller joined Socony-Vacuum in 1939 in the foreign trade department after having been associated with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Humble Oil and Refining Company, and the Chase National Bank.

Labor Relations

—Continued from page 3

sulting in the need of reducing the working force. Te be sure, most of these layoff provisions may have limitations to the employer's right of layoff. A usual one is that the layoff be made on the basis of seniority, sometimes on a straight length of service basis and, in other cases, on length of service coupled with ability and physical fitness. Some may require a reduction of the workweek to a fixed minimum below forty hours. However, a properly drafted union agreement will provide that the employer has the complete right to lay off an employee because of lack of work, subject to the agreed conditions. Nor would any responsible union take exception to a bonafide layoff of an employee due to lack of work, since it is a well recognized and accepted principle of labor relations that this right of layoff is a basic one to the employer.

Ruling Not Paradoxical

Getting back then to the Press Wireless decision, how come, therefore, that the arbitrator in that case denied the employer this basic right of layoff. And, because the union objected to the particular layoff, why require the employer to await a decision of an arbitrator instead of proceeding to effectuate the layoff?

The answer may be found in the union agreement itself. Here, in the Press Wireless case, we do not find the usual provision reserving to the employer the right of layoff because of the reduction of work and working forces. The agreement instead provided that "if . . . conditions warrant reduction in personnel or reduction in regular hours of work with corresponding reduction in pay, the subject parties (company and union) shall meet to discuss the facts and . . . shall agree upon either layoff of employees or a reduced workweek."

In other words, what the parties in the Press Wireless case had agreed and provided for in their union agreement was that the problem of reducing the payroll because of reduction of work was not to be through layoffs exclusively, but that it might be handled by reducing the workweek, that is, reducing the number of hours of work to be allotted to each employee and then only by mutual agreement.

If we keep in mind that the role of the arbitrator under a union agreement is to take the parties' agreement and apply it without change to the facts at hand regardless of his own belief and feelings about the particular clause, it would then become quite manifest why the arbitrator in the Press Wireless case had no other alternative but to decide against the company. Since the parties had in their union contract agreed that a reduction in payroll was to be made either by layoff or by reduction of the workweek, which ever be agreed upon by them, it was manifest that the general rule permitting unilateral layoff by the employer could not apply here. In fact, to apply it would be to change their own agreement. This an arbitrator would have no right to do. The parties simply had to agree before either could take unilateral action in respect to layoffs. Failing to agree, neither could act alone before submission to arbitration. Thus, only if the decision is read in full light of the particular union agreement here involved can its true and proper meaning and effect be seen.

Agreement Terms Control

The Press Wireless case points to a fundamental, even if somewhat elementary, moral. A union agreement represents the terms and provisions which are to govern the relationship between the employer and the employees. As such, it is, therefore, a most important instrument. It calls for the most careful thought and consideration in the drafting of its provisions. If the employer's right of layoff is to be fully retained by him, then it should be so provided in the agreement. If the layoff is to be conditioned on the basis of seniority, or otherwise, that again should be clearly stated. On the other hand, if, as in the Press Wireless case, the problem of reducing the payroll because of reduction of work is to be met either by layoff or by the reduction of the workweek and then only by agreement the employer and the union, the employer cannot, in face of union objection, proceed unilaterally with layoffs.

Thus, the Press Wireless case, if properly understood, does not contravene any of the basic principles and concepts of the right of layoff. It is simply a case that is peculiar and distinct unto itself due to its own special union agreement provisions. It only re-emphasizes the importance of completeness and clarity in union agreements, for it is what is contained in the union agreement that will govern the employer and the union and, in turn, control the arbitrator to whom their dispute may be submitted.

Trade Briefs

Coastal Chemical Corporation has been organized in New York to deal in chemicals and soaps.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company has elected Lawrence J. Kavanaugh as assistant treasurer.

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SPECIFICATIONS

AROFENE 700	
Acid Number:	70-85*
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Color:	Paler than WW Rosin
Specific Gravity:	1.1
Solubility:	Complete in all hydrocarbons, usual varnish and lacquer solvents and varnish oils.

*Since this resin is heat reactive, these values are unimportant because in the cooking operation they change completely with the formation of a new chemical compound of which the oil is a part.

AROFENE 775	
Melting Point: (Mercury)	121-138°C.
Color of 50% solution of Acetone (GH 1933):	Less than 10
Specific Gravity at 25°C.:	1.05
Volatile (at 560°F. for 15 min.):	Less than 5%
Ash Content:	Less than 0.2%

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OPD—10-7-1946 42

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Volume 150 October 7, 1946 Number 15

Basing-Point Prices

That the use of the multiple basing-point delivered system of pricing is not illegal *per se* was effectively brought out in a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago last week, in a suit contested by the Cement Institute, in which the Federal Trade Commission ordered the Cement Institute and seventy-four producers to discontinue the pracetice of "quoting or selling cement at prices calculated or determined pursuant to or in accordance with the multiple basing-point delivered-price system." Instead, FTC would have required that cement be sold on an f.o.b., plant basis.

In this particular instance the court felt that before it became a police force for the purpose of guarding and directing members of an industry it should be certain that it is required to do so by the law and the facts surrounding the use of basing-point systems and thereupon urged the FTC to proceed only against the individual members whose methdos and practices were illegal.

Even though history records that economists and lawmakers have differed for more than fifty years over the relative merits of the basing-point price system utilized by industry as a whole, the pertinent point developed in the Cement Institute case was that the majority of both sellers and consumers favored continuance of the utilization of the basing-point pricing method, rather than the use of an f.o.b., plant basis.

That FTC will immediately appeal the decision, because of its bearing on other suits now in progress or pending, is anticipated. However, does not the situation offer an opportunity to apply the trade conference procedure now employed by the Trade Practice Office of FTC.

—O-P-D—

Soda Ash Enigma

That the alkali industry's method of supplying its customers is preferable to imposing any system of controls on distribution was the contention of Civilian Production Administrator Small, in an address before the Chicago Drug & Chemical Association, on September 19. Mr. Small was of the opinion the industry would find some method to supply all users with sufficient quantities to keep them in operation, perhaps, he said, not at their fullest capacity but at least sufficient to keep them going.

What, Mr. Small asked his audience, could CPA do to alleviate the situation? During the war, military uses were the first essentiality, and division of a short supply could be made with regard to the prime need, Mr. Small explained. But, he asked: What criterion is CPA to use in determining the relative essenuality of various needs under peacetime conditions?

Present production of soda ash was estimated by Administrator Small at 4,500,000 tons annually, with 1946 demand running at 5,000,000 tons, thus resulting in a shortage of 500,000 tons. The time required for expanding soda ash production facilities now in process, Mr. Small placed at 18 to 24 months.

In the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER under date of September 23 its Washington Bureau reported that soda ash had been added to the list of commodities now under Priorities Regulation No. 28 on which CC rating would be granted to essential users by CPA.

Testifying before the Senate War Investigating Committee September 27, regarding the granting of a priority for a tonnage of soda ash to certain new aluminum producer, the Associated Press quoted Mr. Small as saying it was a policy laid down by Congress that the sale of government-owned aluminum plants built during the war should be handled in such a manner as to promote competition in the aluminum industry.

Thus, the soda ash puzzle poses the questions: Where is the line of demarcation to begin and stop in determining what industries are essential in peacetime? What system of control by CPA, or any government agency, over distribution, be it priorities of allocation, could promote a competitive market? Does the policy laid down by Congress in the sale of surplus plants also include the continuance of assistance in obtaining future supplies for a purchaser of a WAA plant?

These questions, it is to be hoped, will be definitely answered in the meeting on October 10, of the Civilian Production Administration with the Soda Ash Section of the Chlorine-Alkali Advisory Committee, and their findings may well serve as a clue to the future trend of industrial operations, as a whole, in the future.

—O-P-D—

All Is Confusion

Some commentators of the moment, including starry-eyed female columnists and the breathless radio lads who formerly specialized in non-economic keyhole personals, have become alarmingly articulate on what's wrong with the country and cap their startling revelations with Messianic prescriptions for sure cures. Other observers, equally appalled at the complexities which certainly beset us, feel themselves in the state of mind of the green reporter who was rushed to cover a tremendous explosion and resulting fire. After a quick survey of the disaster and chaos he wired his editor in dismay: "All is confusion. Can send nothing."

There is a happy medium between the two attitudes, which may well be productive of a calmer evaluation of the predicament we are in, a realization that some progress has been and is being made, and a psychology of patience on the part of all. This happy medium can be attained by a dual approach: one, thorough analysis of the facts affecting that industry in which we are most directly concerned and, second, a comparison of such situation with that in which other industries find themselves.

Conditions in the paint and varnish industry, for example, are worse now than at any time in the past fifty years, according to those whose experience covers that span of time. The old technical truism that "oil is the life of paint" is now being paraphrased into a management slogan that "oil is the life of the paint industry." Without drying ingredients the very business will dry up. At the same time, similar cries in other industries are being heard throughout the country. Metal products manufacturers on the West Coast have wired their Congressmen that they must close down unless they get sheet steel. Prefabricated house producers can sell you their units complete—except for shingles. Other small but vital parts are slowing up the building field generally. Warehouses are filled with washing machines and other household accessories—but where are the motors for them? And think of the predicament of the packers, distributors and dealers in meats! You can buy a $4 steak dinner at some restaurant—but you can't get a piece of meat to take home!

Another incongruity in the paint industry is doubtless paralleled among other users of raw materials. Titanium, for instance, is being produced in larger quantities now than it ever was before. But the pinch of shortage is being felt most keenly, due, in the opinion of experts, to the most unusual and unprecedented demand rather than to an actual shortage of the materials as compared to previous years. It is an interesting commentary that certain factors in the paper industry which once scorned the use of titanium are now in the market for all they can buy.

Still another cause for comment: despite the natural complaints of paint manufacturers that they cannot get the raw materials they need to take care of all their orders, the fact remains that the industry volume for the first seven months of this year, without military business, is running ahead of the same months last year when military orders were still on the books; and last year the total sales were 63.3 percent ahead of 1940, which was the last really pre-war year.

The paint industry is rightly concerned by the oil situation, naturally confused by its inability at the moment to get a solution of their problems of supply and price, which are inextricably related, but there are many in the industry who feel that this is a time for a little more patience, for thankfulness for progress that has been recorded, and then, thinking of other industries, they recognize that they too have their headaches, that "we are all in the same boat."

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

One of the "details" that may continue to remain undecided, even after the transfer, is the sale of the stock vested by the government in General Aniline & Film Corporation. APC Custodian Markham has had it in mind to sell the stock for the past two years, but wrapped up in the decision is the question of opening up the General Aniline patents to general license. The minority stockholders have been waging a vigorous fight against such a move and as a consequence have been able to hold up the sale.

Just where the antitrust division stands on the general licensing issue is not clear. The division has never stated its views openly with respect to this particular case, but from past utterances of Wendel Berge on general licenses of patent rights as a whole, it is surmised that he would favor it in this instance.

Navy Studies Patents

The Navy Department is making an examination of its wartime contract provisions under which thousands of patent rights of materials manufacturers were shared widely with other government suppliers. The purpose of the examination is directed toward a liberalization of these provisions and greater cooperation from industry on research and development work.

The work has been underway for a number of months, and the department has already drawn up a tentative list of revisions which it proposes to submit to the War Department to get its approval for inclusion in the existing jointly sponsored contract provisions with respect to patents. Other changes in these provisions are being negotiated with industry.

One of the principal changes proposed by the navy is that ownership of any invention used in the performance of a navy contract remains with the contractor if a patent application had been filed prior to performance of the contract.

Pharmaceutical Gelatin

There have been several inquiries recently as to the types of gelatins that were decontrolled by the Secretary of Agriculture when he issued his September 1 list of agricultural commodities in short supply. He mentioned dessert powders and gelatin. In clarifying in more detail those items on the Secretary's list remaining under control, the OPA said that it did not apply to gelatin foil and pharmaceutical gelatin and thus they are considered removed from price control.

The types referred to in the OPA exceptance are found in amendments 15 and 20 to SO-132, which describes the foil as "gelatin foil, thin sheets of inedible, transparent gelatin." The pharmaceutical gelatin is of the following type:—"A non-pyrogenic, non-antigenic gelatin suitable as a starting material for the preparation of intravenous solutions."

Rosin Inspectors

The Department of Agriculture is planning a modification of its regulations having to do with appointment of inspectors of turpentine and rosin and the fixing of fees for this work. It has given interested persons until October 16 to record their views on the changes.

One thing that the department has found is that it can't keep pace with the operaions of the central gum buying and processing stills with the small staff of inspectors it now is able to maintain so it is planning to license private persons to do this work. These persons would inspect, grade and certify turpentine and rosin at the approved plants, under the supervision of naval stores inspectors employed by the department, and would also establish procedures for such inspection, grading and certification.

Like every thing else, the cost of inspection work is going up. The fees for inspection are now fixed in the regulations. The department plans to eliminate these fees from the regulations and issue announcements to the trade from time to time of the fees to be charged.

Wages and Chemicals

The second round of strikes for wage increases which everyone is expecting this Fall and which the government is making preparations for by way of modifying its wage-price policies, is likely to hit the chemical industry along with the rest of the major industries. This seems inescapable when the figures recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the record of wage increases by industries since V-J Day to May 1 of this year are analyzed.

It shows that the average general wage increase in all manufacturing industries was 14½ cents an hour in this period. Almost one-third of all manufacturing workers receiving general wage increases had advances of 18½ cents an hour. For the chemical and allied products industries, only 44 percent of its workers got even the 14½ cents an hour average and only 37 received increases in excess of this amount. The remaining number did not participate in general wage increases.

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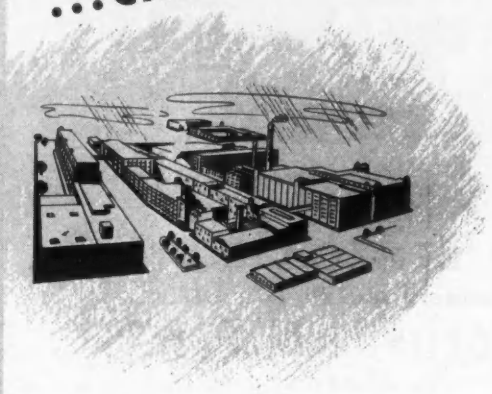

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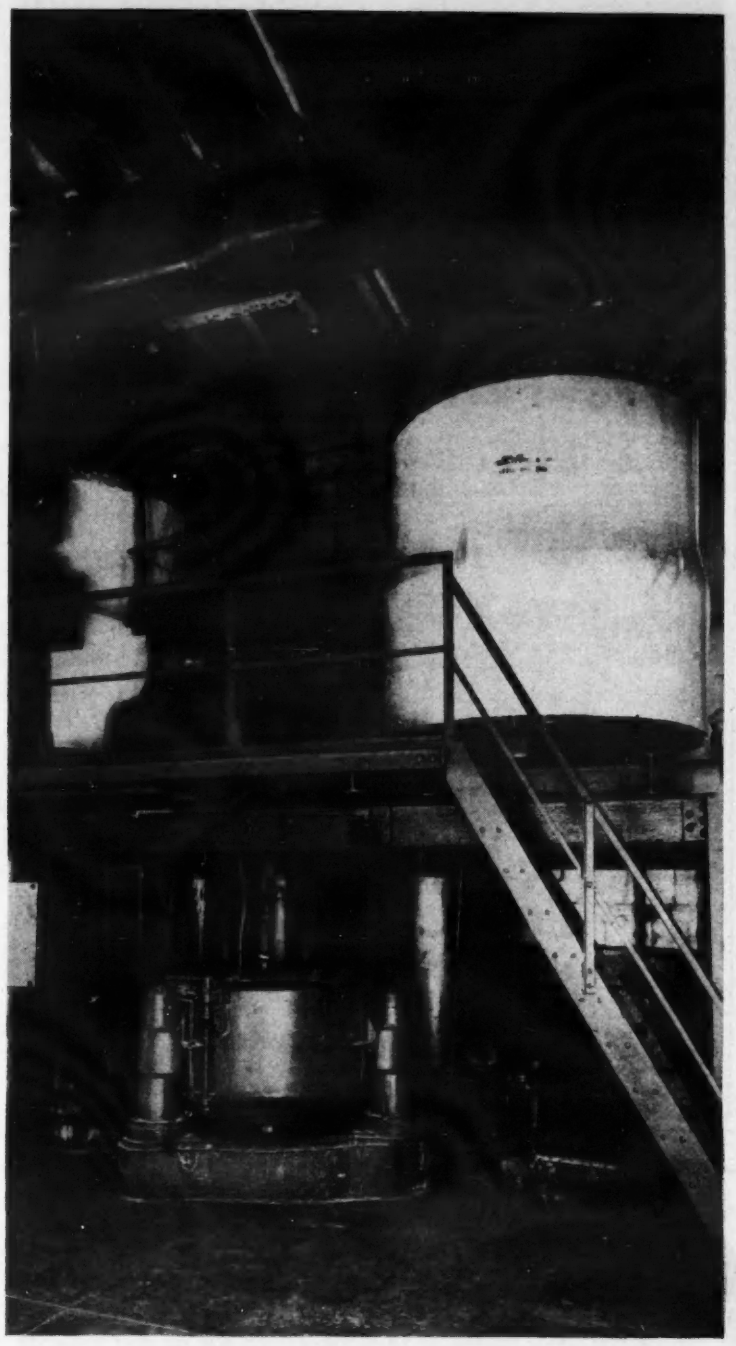
KNOW-HOW

is more important



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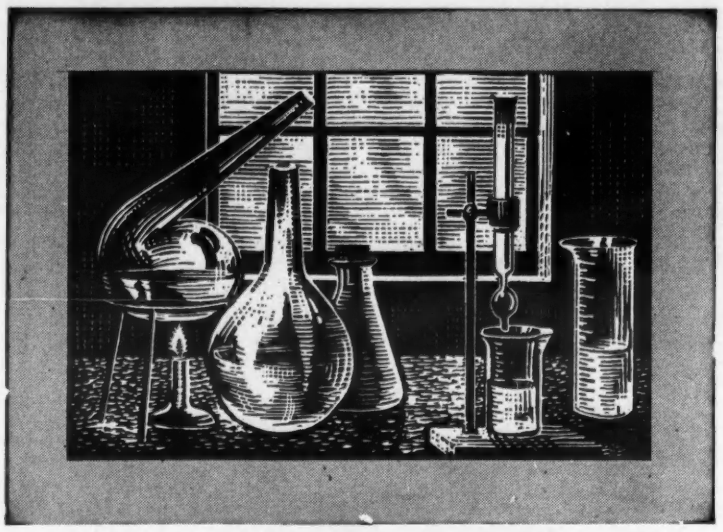

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Heavy Chemicals

There was no lack of buying interest in the heavy chemical market last week, but the shortage of stocks restricted trading and the movement was confined chiefly to existing contracts. As usual in a sellers' market, short shipments were frequent and deliveries of many items averaged well below schedule. Higher producing costs due to advances in fuel, labor and transportation have added strength to the price structure of chemicals and the current trend, while under government regulation, is toward higher selling levels. The influence of government priorities has been reflected in the channeling of soda ash and it appears that aluminum plants are going to get this material to the detriment of other essential consuming industries.

Neither soda ash nor caustic soda uncovered any improvement in supply conditions and this was true also in bicarbonate of soda, chlorine and all chemicals affiliated with the alkali industry. Salt prices were higher and local stocks have been reduced owing to the inability to obtain sufficient boxcars. The largest producer of oxalic acid is now holding contracts at ½c. a pound above former selling levels. The supply of formic acid is exceedingly tight and so are other chemicals that require this acid in their manufacture. Increased demand for sulphuric acid, primarily from the producers of superphosphate and the iron and steel industry, has taken some sizable quantities out of the market and created a shortage. The fact that a large producer has been strikebound for several months has contributed to the scarcity and has also affected the supply of muriatic and nitric acids. A slight reduction in the amount of lead for lead chemicals has been announced by CPA. A cutback in the supply in the form of lead sheets and pipes for chemical plants is in prospect also. Although lead production is said to have increased in this quarter, stocks are so low that it is necessary to impose greater restrictions on the use of the metal.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 106.6 in the week ending September 27, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 105.8 the previous week and 98.1 percent a year ago.

Acetic Anhydride—Exports for the first half of this year show a substantial increase. The totals are 1,263,000 pounds, compared with 195,000 pounds for the same period in 1945.

Aluminum Scrap—Dealers' receipts of aluminum scrap, which have remained almost stationary for the past two months, gained only ten tons during July to total 11,663 tons. Shipments of aluminum scrap increased from 11,785 tons during June to 12,670 tons during July and were distributed as follows:—Sheet and clippings, 4,220 tons; castings and other solid scrap, 3,065 tons; machinings, borings, and turnings, 1,716 tons; wrecked aircraft, 1,006 tons, and the miscellaneous group, 2,663 tons. Increases were registered in shipments of sheet and clippings, castings and other solid scrap and the miscellaneous group—shipments of the other two groups were lower. Aluminum scrap reshipped among dealers totaled 2,910 tons during July, a decrease of 1,260 tons from the tonnage moved in these transactions in June. Dealers' stocks of 47,718 tons on July 31 were the lowest since September 30, 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Ammonia Bicarbonate—Some accumulation of contract stocks is reported. Demand was active but present transportation difficulties have checked shipments in this area. Many of the largest consumers, the bakeries, are located close to New York City.

Ammoniac Sal—Although regular consumers in the dry-battery, tanning, and other industries have been taken care of, there have not been any inventories created and the market position has remained tight. Capacity production is reported for white granular but at present the supply is not sufficient to consider export sales.

Antimony Oxide—Allocations have been covered without unusual difficulty but there are no surplus stocks at present. Inquiry for export was reported active with buyers experiencing difficulty in securing releases for foreign shipment.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Enough material was available to keep shipments on a fairly prompt basis. Demand was reported active, with buying interest for dry-cleaning use fully up to seasonal expectations. Prices were firm at the recent advance.

Calcium Chloride—Producers are shipping all of this chemical possible but are considerably behind contract schedules. Lost output early in the year and a constantly expanding demand have created a shortage of stocks that will likely continue well into next year.

Chlorine—Definitely short for prompt shipment with demand active. Shipments have not been sufficiently heavy to meet requirements and the stringency has been reflected in the production of various chemicals and intermediates where chlorine is an essential ingredient.

Copper and Brass Scrap—Dealers' receipts of copper and brass scrap fell 1,729 tons during July to total 41,409 tons, the lowest tonnage received during any month since February, 1946. Receipts of all classifications of copper and brass scrap decreased except the miscellaneous group, in which a 36-percent gain occurred. Shipments to consumers during July amounted to 37,593 tons, a drop of 12,364 tons from June shipments, and one shared by every classification of this metal. The biggest reduction in shipments was shown in the yellow brass group, in which a 5,046-ton decrease was registered. Stocks of copper and brass scrap held by dealers on July 31 totaled 76,146 tons, a gain of 3,816 tons over the June 30 inventory, and excluding the May, 1946, stocks of 79,149 tons, the highest ever reported, according to Bureau of Mines.

Lead and Tin Scrap — Bureau of Mines reported a gain of 17 percent was displayed in receipts of lead and tin scrap, the only metal in which an outstanding increase in receipts was registered. With the exception of October, 1945, when 34,207 tons were reported in receipts, the total of 33,741 tons received during July was the highest on record. Shipments to consumers of 36,026 tons exceeded all past records of the survey and were divided as follows:—Battery lead plates, 28,911 tons; heavy and cable lead, 4,550 tons; drosses and residues, 1,920 tons, and the miscellaneous group, 645 tons. The miscellaneous group, as during June, was the only classification in which shipments were lower. Reshipments of lead and tin scrap among dealers were 7,975 tons, compared with 8,967 tons during June. Dealers' stocks of 34,630 tons of lead and tin scrap on July 31 were 2,285 tons below the June 30 inventory of 36,915 tons.

Manganese Ore—According to the Bureau of the Census, general imports of manganese ore (35 percent or more manganese) amounted to 370,252 short tons containing 177,812 tons of manganese in the second quarter. Of total imports, 126,757 tons were received in April, 125,558 tons in May, and 117,937 tons in June. The Gold Coast supplied 21 percent of the second quarter imports, India 19 percent, Russia 18 percent, Union of South Africa 15 percent, Brazil 10 percent, Cuba 8 per-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rock salt, c.l., $1.60 per ton. Vacuum common fine salt, c.l., $1.20 per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
172.2	172.2	171.4	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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cent, Chile 5 percent, and Mexico 4 percent. Imports for the first half of 1946 totaled 753,768 short tons with a manganese content of 366,849 tons.

Nickel Scrap—Dealers' receipts of nickel scrap during July were 665 tons, a gain of 209 tons over the 456 tons received during June. Shipments to consumers rose from 577 tons during June to 690 tons during July, whereas stocks of 2,100 tons on July 31 were only 25 tons below the June stocks, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Nickel Sulphate—Shipments have continued behind contract schedules and the market has not relaxed from its tight position. Demand remained active with a tendency to expand both for home and export.

Potash Carbonate—Supply position tight and market firm with shipments behind schedule. Buying interest from the glassmakers has been unusually heavy and the chemical industry has called for more carbonate than anticipated.

Potash Caustic — Inventories have been kept at an exceedingly low level in the dry grades of this chemical. The liquid form, while short, did not appear quite as tight as the dry. It is expected that buyers will experience difficulty until backlog orders are evened off.

Potash Chlorate—Market is off balance at present owing to the renewal of heavy demand mostly from the match industry. There is too much pressure for shipments and the movement has fallen behind schedule, somewhat contrary to conditions noted a month ago.

Salt—Higher prices have been made effective in this market. The best price heard for rock salt in bags, carlots, was $15.80 per ton, and $20.60 per ton for smaller quantities. Vacuum, common fine salt in bags has sold at $16.90 per ton, bags in carlots, and at $23.40 per ton for smaller quantities. The prices for carlots record advances of $1.60 per ton for rock and $1.20 per ton for vacuum common fine salt. An acute shortage of boxcars has tightened the supply position appreciably.

Soda Ash—Heavily sold ahead, condition of output has kept the market position tight with government priorities disturbing the movement of consumers. Demand for essential industrial uses holds at an unusually high level and will likely continue for an indefinite period. There is also an active export inquiry in the market which cannot be satisfied at present. Exports over the first half of 1946 amounted to 47,385 tons, of which 30,430 tons were exported during the first quarter. Foreign shipments covering the first half of 1945 were 35,800 tons.

Soda Caustic—Consuming demand showed no signs of easement and there was no improvement in buying conditions. Shipments are behind schedule with demand from the rayon mills, oil refineries, soap factories and other regular consumers being fed from current production owing to the absence of inventories. Export inquiry was broad and active. Total exports for the first six months of this year were down to 31,396 tons, compared with 52,351 tons for the corresponding period in 1946.

Soda Chlorate—Pressure for shipments for weed-killer, dye and various other consuming requirements, has over-taxed current production and the market has developed a very tight buying condition.

Tin Plate—To insure enough tin plate for the food packing season in countries below the equator, the CPA has stated that it would permit the Office of International Trade to begin licensing now up to 55,000 short tons of tin plate for export in the first quarter of 1947.

Zinc Scrap—A drop of 47 percent in receipts of zinc scrap put total receipts for July at 3,042 tons, the lowest point since February, 1944. Shipments to consumers totaled 5,627 tons, an increase of 368 tons over June shipments, and were divided as follows: Zinc metal scrap 970 tons, zinc dross 614 tons, skimmings and residues 1,659 tons, and die-cast scrap 2,384 tons. This distribution shows gains in zinc dross and die-cast scrap and decreases in the other two groups. Dealers' stocks of 12,066 tons on July 31 were 2,585 tons below the record established on June 30 with 14,651 tons on inventory, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Acids

Acetic—Not too plentiful but meeting essential requirements on a fairly prompt basis. Demand for home use was reported active with some increase in the export inquiry. Importations of acid testing more than 65 percent amounted to 421,000 pounds in June and to 2,240,000 pounds for the first six months of the year. For the same period last year, imports totaled 11,774,000 pounds. Exports in June were heavier at 726,000 pounds, while the six months' movement to foreign ports aggregated 3,082,000 pounds, compared with 536,000 pounds for the same period in 1945.

Chromic—Short with demand increasing for plating purposes. Export inquiry was reported active, although little actual business has been placed on account of the current shortage of stocks. An arrival of 3,803 tons of chrome ore was noted at Baltimore and 1,198 tons at New York.

Hydrofluoric—Inventories have remained at level to permit prompt shipments. There has been a fair demand for home and export with the container shortage delaying the latter movement.

Naphthenic—Stocks are not free although regular consumers have been able to cover requirements without unusual difficulty. Demand for paint drying uses has not been of an urgent character.

Oxalic — No improvement in the supply situation can be noted. Production has remained considerably behind contract schedules with shortshipments about the best that have reached consumers. One of the largest producers has named 11¾c. per pound as the lowest price for contracts, covering carlot shipments from works. For 10,000 pound lots 12c. is quoted and for smaller lots 13c. per pound. This represents an advance of ½c. per pound.

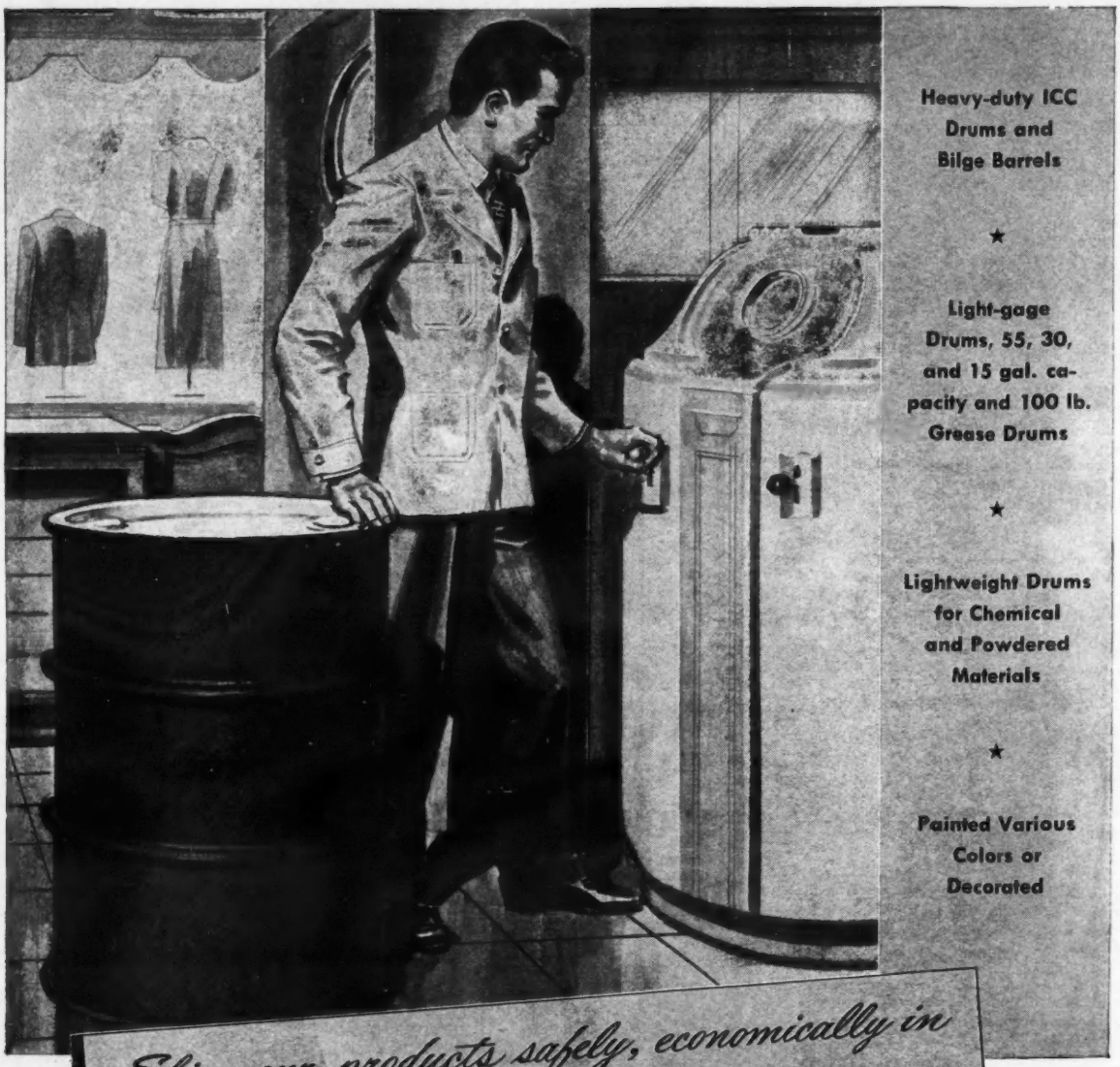
Sulphuric — Market position is tighter than recently noted in this area. While buyers have not experienced much difficulty in securing small lots. Tankcars are scarce and larger quantities are reported exceedingly short for prompt shipment. Output has been reduced by the cutback production of a prominent plant, shutdown for many weeks by labor difficulties. Consuming demand continued active both for home and export requirements while transportation delays have inconvenienced consumers at some points.

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—Production of sulphuric acid remains steady with the price differences between the various manufacturers still the same, and with the output sufficient to take care of the needs of the government and the consuming industries as well. Meanwhile, there has been no renewal of the suggestion either from government sources or any other direction, of making the quotations uniform. Conditions otherwise have undergone no modification, with the possible exception of increases in the cost of transportation and the outlay for operation of plants, mainly, because of the virtual automatic character of running the plants, with only very small forces of men required to keep them going. Profits are believed to be satisfactory, with declarations of the usual dividends.

Trade Briefs

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has released the thirty-fifth edition of its catalog and price list.

Airkem Distributors of Eastern New York Inc., has been organized in New York to distribute chlorophyll air freshener.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Assistant Manager

Francis Knowles, since 1944, superintendent of the kinetic chemicals area of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been named assistant manager of the company's chamber works, Deepwater Point, N. J. He succeeds W. C. Brothers, who recently was named manager.

Trade Briefs

American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has published a booklet describing its new microspheridal synthetic fluid cracking catalyst.

C. S. Snider, formerly export manager of the American Hard Rubber Company, and a past president of the Export Managers Club of New York, has been named sales manager of Corneliusson & Stakgold, Inc.

Western Frozen Foods Company, San Francisco, has named as eastern sales manager William A. Bowen, formerly national sales manager of the Birds Eye-Snider division of General Foods Corporation.

Mathieson Names Fox Chairman of Board

Abijah U. Fox has been elected chairman of the board of directors of The Mathieson Alkali Works, New York. Mr. Fox recently returned from Europe where he served as deputy director of the finance division, U. S. Military Government in Germany.

Owens-Illinois Building New Research Laboratory

Plans for the most complete container research and development center in the United States, to be located in a building in Toledo, Ohio, are being established by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. When alterations have been made and the building is ready for occupancy the company will use the structure to consolidate and better coordinate its several scientific efforts now carried on in separate locations.

Lauer Gets Colo. Univ. Chemistry Post

Dr. Byron E. Lauer, released last month from the Army, has been appointed professor in the department of chemical engineering at the University of Colorado. Before entering the Army, Dr. Lauer was professor of chemical engineering at North Carolina State College and a research chemical engineer for the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Wash.

Calco Shifts Jonic, Mettee

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, New Jersey, has appointed George A. Jonic sales representative in the New York district sales department for the textile trade, and transferred M. H. Mettee 3rd to plastic sales for the dyestuff department. Mr. Jonic formerly was in the company's Chicago office and Mr. Mettee was formerly a New England sales representative calling on the woolen and worsted trade.

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Obituaries

De Lancey Kountze

De Lancey Kountze, chairman of the board of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, manufacturer of paints and varnishes, New York, died October 2. He was sixty-eight year of age.

Born in New York, Mr. Kountze was educated at St. Paul's School,

De Lancey Kountze

Concord, N. H., and at Yale University, where he graduated in 1899.

In 1900 he entered the office of Kountze Brothers, bankers, New York, as a clerk, and after actual experience in all departments, through which he became familiar with the business, he was admitted to partnership. During World War I he was a member of the general staff of the American Expeditionary Forces at Chaumont, France.

After the armistice he was ordered to Paris as American member of the Inter-allied Military Commission on the Rheinish Provinces. The war over, he joined the Devoe & Raynolds Company. He rapidly became a director, treasurer and subsequently chairman of the board of directors.

Walter Douglas

Walter Douglas, former president of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, and former president of the American Mining Congress, died at his Chauncey, N. Y., home October 3. He was seventy-five years old.

A native of Canada, Mr. Douglas began his career in 1890 as an engineer for the Commercial Mining Company, Prescott, Ariz., and later became metallurgist for the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company. He was elected president of Phelps Dodge in 1917 and retired in 1930.

William E. Smith

William E. Smith, president of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky for eighteen years until his retirement last year died in Louisville October 2. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Smith started with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1897 and was transferred to the Kentucky Company in 1901. He was later sales manager of New York Standard and in 1921 went to Louisville as vice-president of Kentucky Standard.

Charles C. Gardner, representative of the Raw Products Trading Corporation, New York, died September 27 in Calcutta, India, of a cerebral hemorrhage while on a business trip for the firm. He was fifty-one years old.

Richard Hillier, long associated with the drug and affiliated trades in the capacity of a broker, and cousin of Richard van Saun Hillier, of S. B. Penick & Co., died September 27 at his home in Caldwell, N. J. He was 79 years of age.

Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, professor emeritus of medicine at Cambridge University, England, and former president of the section of medicine of the British Medical Association, died in Cambridge, October 3. He was seventy-six years old.

James A. McEwan, an executive in the marketing division of the Ewan-Finch Oil Corporation, New York, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2. He was seventy years old.

Joseph Percy, director of the organic chemical research division at the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, was killed in the crash of the American Overseas Airlines plane in Newfoundland, October 3. Mr. Percy, who joined the company in 1938 after matriculating at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Cornell University, was bound for Germany on a government research mission, according to a company spokesman.

William Edward Smith, who retired as president of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, in 1945, died in Louisville last week. He was seventy-three years of age.

Trade Briefs

Texas Company has purchased all the stock of the Z & M Independent Oil Company, Norwich, N. Y., from the Gulf Oil Corporation.

American Viscose Corporation has called for redemption on November 1, 4,301 shares of its 5 percent cumulative preferred stock. Payments at $115 per share plus $1.25 a share in accrued dividents to the payment date will be made.

Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey, former laboratory director for the 43d Army Chemical Laboratory Company in Hawaii, has joined the staff of the chemistry department at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn to teach analytical chemistry.

George R. Vila, formerly assistant development manager, Naugatuck Chemical Division of the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., has been appointed sales manager for latex, Lotol, rubber dispersions and plastic products.

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Calco Canadian Head

William H. Kieffer has been named manager of the Calco chemical division of North American Cyanamid, Ltd., with offices and warehouses in Montreal and Toronto. For the past several years Mr. Kieffer has been associated with the sales and product development division of the Calco organization at Bound Brook, N. J.

Distribution Conference

—*Continued from page 3*

tion," Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State.

"Television and the Future of Distribution," Dr. Allen B. DuMont, of Allen B. DuMont Laboratories.

"Raising the Sights on Export Advertising," James Parton, of Time-Life International.

"National Transportation Policy—The Key to Efficient Distribution," Donald D. Conn, of Transportation Association of America.

"The Trend in Scientific Market and Product Research," A. C. Nielsen, of A. C. Nielsen Company.

Tuesday, October 15

"Distribution Problems on the Pacific Coast," N. H. Engle, of University of Washington.

"Communications in Marketing Today and Tomorrow," W. S. Fowler, of Western Union Telegraph Company.

"Current Reappraisal of Distribution Channels," Walter Mitchell, jr., of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"Merchandising with the People and for the People," Gottlieb Duttweiler, member of Swiss Parliament.

"World Distribution Through Aviation," I. B. Babcock, of the Aviation Corporation.

"Barriers to the Free Flow of Trade—A Challenge to Business and Government," Alfred Schindler, Under Secretary of Commerce.

"Organization for Research," Dr. Karl T. Compton, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The Role of a Free Press," Arthur Hays Sulzberger, of The New York Times.

"World-Wide Business Survey," C. F. Hughes, of The New York Times.

Glass Containers Output Reported for August

The total production of wide-mouth glass containers in August, 1946, amounted to 4,403,691, of which 261,316 were used for medicinal and health supplies; 110,460 for chemical, household and industrials, and 134,892 for toiletries and cosmetics.

The total production of narrow-neck glass containers in August amounted to 6,002,248, of which 1,173,541 were used for medicinal and health supplies; 606,356 for chemical, household and industrials, and 650,816 for toiletries and cosmetics.

Lead for Chemicals

—*Continued from page 4*

tons, but now that the difficulties that followed the three-months' strike of the industry are beginning to clear up, plus the fact that the question of prices in the future has become more stabilized, CPA officials are looking for a better delivery record in this quarter which should ease the problem of the lead chemical users.

In his September report on civilian production, CPA Administrator J. D. Small said that because of the prolonged strike in the smelting industry, domestic primary lead production amounted to only 60,400 tons in the second quarter, almost 10,000 tons less than expected. During the third quarter production probably did not exced 90,000 tons, he said, because of (1) the difficulty in resuming operations in plants after they had been closed down for three months; (2) the seasonal factor due to partial shutdowns for vacation periods, and (3) the uncertain price situation.

For the fourth quarter, primary lead production is estimated at about 95,000 tons. Now that the price issue has been clarified, Mr. Small said, this amount should be attainable even though it represents more than the probable intake of raw material. Any deficit in intake should be made up from stocks of concentrates accumulated during and prior to the strike, he stated.

Secondary lead supplies during the second quarter amounted to 87,100 tons, but third quarter supplies probably declined to 85,000 tons. During July, during the OPA holiday, the scrap movement was heavy but after the July 25 roll back in prices, it was severely curtailed. By the fourth quarter, however, the movement of scrap at the higher levels of the first and second quarters is expected to resume, he said.

Imports averaged 19,400 tons a quarter in the second and third quarters. Fourth quarter imports may rise to 32,500 tons, including 22,500 tons from regular sources of supply plus 10,000 tons found in Japan. In the face of a world-wide lead shortage, the United States is importing far more lead than was customary before the war, whereas other nations which have always depended on foreign supplies are obtaining less than their prewar intake.

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Merck & Co. Changes Export Sales Set-Up

Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., has announced that its export operations will be conducted solely through the newly organized P.W.R. Export Corporation, with headquarters at 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York.

Consolidating export sales formerly made through Merck & Co. in the Caribbean area and through its subsidiary, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Corporation, in the rest of the world, the new organization will seek greatly expanded sales of Merck products. The officers of the P.W.R. Export Corporation are George W. Merck, president; James J. Kerrigan, vice-president; Franz Euler, vice-president; Carl M. Anderson, secretary; Walter G. Suffern, treasurer; and William C. Duckham and Edward J. Flanagan, assistant secretaries.

The new organization will handle products for use in nutritional, medicinal, photographic, and industrial fields. Among these are penicillin, sulfa drugs, vitamins, iodides, bismuths, citrates, mecurials, salicylates, silver salts and quinine, P.W.R. Export Corporation's sales representatives are located in Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Peru and Bolivia, Central America, Colombia and Ecuador, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Mexico.

Rosenthal Is Resuming Teaching of Foreign Trade

Morris S. Rosenthal, executive vice-president of Stein, Hall & Co., New York, and vice-president of the National Council of American Importers, will again teach his course in foreign trade during the Winter and Spring sessions of the Columbia University Extension. In the Spring semester the course will include the principles of import and export merchandising.

The subjects to be treated will include the rights and liabilities of seller and buyer under purchase and sales contracts; railroad and ocean transportation; ocean freight rates and steamship conference contract conditions; inland traffic problems; functions of the freight forwarder; preparation of goods for shipment and packing; domestic and foreign customs regulations and tariffs; marine insurance; cable codes; and the elements of financing. Particular attention will be devoted to the study of documents used in export and import trade. These include contracts, railroad and ocean bills of lading, consular invoices, commercial invoices, insurance policies and certificates, and financial documents.

Diamond Match Names 3

The Diamond Match Company, Chicago, Ill., has named Eugene C. Reed eastern sales manager and James B. Dickinson western sales manager. Ralph M. Smith has been appointed sales assistant in the Chicago office.

Leather Terminology Dictionary Available

A dictionary of leather terminology is being distributed by the Tanners Council of America, 100 Gold street, New York. The price is 15c. per copy. The dictionary is dedicated to the public in the interest of truth in merchandising.

Eureka Labs Formed

Eureka Laboratories, Inc., has been formed. Formerly the laboratory division of Southwestern Plastics Company, its major product will be a new fast penetrating dye for the plastic trade. Offices and laboratories will be located at 4615 Marcus street, Dallas 5, Texas.

Ferro Names Buffalo Agent

The Ferro Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, has appointed James O. Meyers & Sons, Kenmore, N. Y., as agent in the Buffalo territory for Ferro's metallic soaps, driers and fungicides.

Trade Briefs

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has been granted a patent relating to the production of staple fibers which are voluminous and permanently crimped and possess a crinkled structure similar to that of wool.

Ray H. McLeod, a graduate chemical engineer from Northwestern University, has joined the cathodic protection sales staff of the Dow Chemical Company. Mr. McLeod, a navy veteran, is working in the company's Chicago office.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Steady improvement in the supply condition of sizing materials continued to the feature the market last week. As a result of the lower cost of corn and increased production of cornstarch and dextrin, the trend of prices has been downward of late. This combined with lower price of potato starch, has caused consumers to show less interest in the importation of tapioca flour. Offerings of tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil have increased, but trading was limited owing to the prevailing asking prices, which were materially above competing domestic starches. Production of potato starch was reported at capacity and was sold well ahead.

Shutting down of more tanneries further aggravated the tanning situation last week. Inability to purchase hides resulted in the closing of tanneries which, heretofore were operated on a part time basis. A leading shoe manufacturing company announced last week that its factories will be shut down every other week for an indefinite period. This condition continued to affect tanners' interest in tanning materials and trading of late has been practically nil. In the absence of trading, prices were nominal and easy. Importers of quebracho extract still awaited official news from the Argentine regarding the sale and distribution of this product through government agencies.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.0	296.0	296.2	300.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Tight supply conditions were unimproved. Production was readily absorbed against current contracts and resale material continued light. Market was firm at ceilings.

Soda, Acetate—This market was steady under a good consuming demand. Supplies were limited and maintained at former quotations.

Soda, Hydrosulphite—An active request continued for delivery against contracts but was hampered by the scarcity of drums. Prices remain steady at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—While demand for sulphonated castor oil was active, producers were not offering at ceilings owing to the recent boost in castor oil ceilings and the difficulty of obtaining replacements. It was estimated in some quarters that the higher cost of production would increase the price of sulphonated grades from 4c. to 6½c. per pound, depending upon grade. Demand for other sulphonated oils was light, with supplies limited.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Sharply reduced cattle slaughter and the difficulty of obtaining raw materials has resulted in practically shutting down production. Inquiry continued active for albumen and dried soluble blood, with producers unable to take care of the demand. Unfilled orders on hand, it was reported, would absorb six months' output. Prices were unchanged and firm. Sales of surplus stocks of blood albumen powder were reported totaling 29,650 pounds at 6.2c. and 8c. per pound, as is, by the Department of Agriculture, September 3 and 4.

Albumen, Egg—Consuming inquiry was moderate, with business mainly for immediate requirements. Prices maintained at current levels. Offerings were not liberal. Dried egg output during August totaled 9,757,000 pounds, compared with 7,858,000 pounds a year ago. Production consisted of 9,495,000 pounds of whole egg, 93,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 169,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production of dried egg during the first eight months of 1946 totaled 102,802,000 pounds, compared with 102,302,000 pounds in the same period last year. Purchases of dried whole egg by the Department of Agriculture, primarily for the United Kingdom, this year to September 12 totaled 97,600,000 pounds.

Dextrin, Corn—An active demand continued last week. Withdrawals against former orders also were in good request. Market was steady at the recent decline in prices.

Egg, Yolk—Market remains steady, with consumers showing an improved inquiry. Supplies were reported moderate and closely held. Production of yolk in August totaled 169,000 pounds, compared with 550,000 pounds during the same month last year.

Starch, Corn—Supply situation has steadily improved and deliveries against former orders moved in larger quantities. Demand was excellent for prompt requirements. Prices were steady at the reduction announced a week ago, as a result of increased stocks and lower cost of corn. Visible corn supply declined 1,430,000 bushels for the week ended September 28, to 4,732,000 bushels, compared with 6,-162,000 bushels a year ago.

Starch, Potato—Inquiry continued active and production was reported sold up for the next two months. Sales were made at 7.35c. per pound, carlots, New York delivery. Market was steady and grinders were offering for delivery during the balance of the year.

Starch, Sweet Potato—Department of Agriculture, September 18, announced a schedule of support prices for sweet potatoes, providing for a differential of 50c. per bushel packed in rigid containers over the delivered bulk price. On September 25, the department stated that because of variation of marketing costs in different areas, the director of the fruit and vegetable branch, Production and Marketing Administration may, upon recommendation of state committees, set a differential at a level above or below this figure.

Tapioca Flour—Embargo on shipments from Brazil was lifted and increased offerings were received ranging from 5¾c. to 11c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil, according to quality. Trading was reported slow as prices were considered too high, in comparison with domestic starches. Arrivals at New York totaled 16,546 bags last week and resale flour was offered at 12½c. per pound, New York delivery, with little buying interest.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—This market was steady, though trading was spasmodic and for prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Mangrove Bark—Trading continued quiet last week. Inquiry for replacements was conspicuous by its absence and shipments, while unchanged, were nominal and reported easy.

Myrobalans—Arrivals were noted at 1,280 bags and delivered against former orders. Buying interest continued featureless and shipments were reported easy and nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Details as to the handling of the distribution of extract by Argentine government agencies were still awaited by importers last week. Reports from the Argentine indicated that the supply of raw materials was reduced, owing to the shortage of rolling stock for transportation to factories. Arrivals totaled 26,059 bags at New York and Boston last week for delivery on previous contracts.

Tara Powder—Business was held up by prices asked well above ceilings for prompt and nearby shipment. Inquiry was moderate and light supplies were firmly held at primary centers.

Valonia—Arrivals were noted at 4,-165 bags at New York last week and were consigned on prior orders. Offerings for shipment were fairly liberal with tanners showing no interest in replacements. Quotations were more or less nominal in the absence of trading. Beards, 40-42 percent, $68 to $70; cups and beards, 30-32 percent, at $55 per ton, ex dock.

Wattle Extract—Imports totaled 12,-120 bales of bark and 14,115 bags of extract last week for delivery on former contracts. Trading was held up pending the announcement of the lifting on import ceilings and placing prices under MIPR which allows sales at landed cost with normal markups.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALBUMENS

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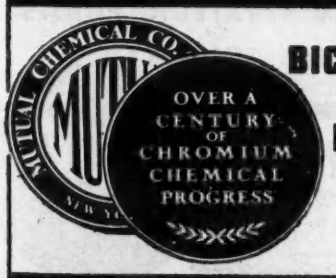

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Coaltar Chemicals

Output of steel declined slightly last week, but not enough to materially affect the production of coke. The rate was placed at 90.2 percent. Consuming demand for coaltar chemicals gave no evidence of relaxing while stocks, with few exceptions, remained definitely short. There was no break in the strikebound situation of a major producer of synthetic phenol, phthalic anhydride and various other intermediates. These plants have now entered their sixteenth week of inactivity. The influence of this cutback production is being more keenly felt in several sections of the general market. Benzol, toluol and xylol remained available for prompt shipment while buying conditions in every other basic coaltar chemical continued exceedingly tight.

Heavy pressure for deliveries of crude naphthalene was experienced. This material is essential to the production of phthalic anhydride where demand is mounting and is to a large extent unsatisfied. One prominent producer of this intermediate advanced prices 1½c. a pound during the week. Echoes of the coal strike earlier in the year were still reflected in phthalic anhydride when backlog orders for enamel finishes increased sharply and are still not evened off. All the intermediates dependent upon phenol have worked into a tighter position and this is true also in the hydrogenated solvent classification. In the local area, the movement of coaltar chemicals has been aggravated by embargoes and transportation difficulties resulting from strikes.

Steel operations for the week beginning September 30 were scheduled at 90.2 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 90.4 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 94.5 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,589,700 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,593,200 tons in the previous week and 1,459,800 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Basic Products

Benzol—Prompt shipments remained available for reasonable quantities for home and export although it was stated that some large lot business remained uncovered. Conditions leaned toward improvement but without creating any excess stocks. Exports covering the first half of the year totaled 3,628,000 gallons, compared with 906,000 gallons for the corresponding period in 1945.

Coaltar—Shipments of this basic material have been made as rapidly as produced. There is more demand than supply at present and this condition is expected to continue over the remainder of the year. Meanwhile, buying conditions have remained exceedingly tight.

Cresols—Supplies of meta, ortho and para have continued in short supply with demand active for home and export. Foreign shipments for the first six months of this year were 608,000 pounds, against 163,000 pounds for the same time in 1945.

Creosote Oil—No easement in buying conditions is in sight for this material. Demand is sufficiently ahead of production to insure a tight market indefinitely. Heavy consumption for wood processing is taking material as rapidly as produced and it is stated there are plenty of requirements unsatisfied. Importations during the first half of the year amounted to only 257,000 gallons, compared with 1,790,000 gallons for a like period last year.

Cresylic Acid—Market position has remained firm and definitely tight under a heavy demand emanating from the manufacturers of synthetic resins, tricresylphosphate, disinfectants and lubricating oil refineries. Importations last week from Liverpool and Manchester included 1,663 drums. Imports covering the first half of 1946 totaled 1,392,000 gallons, compared with 1,245,000 gallons for the same period in 1945.

Naphthalene—Heavy demand for crude has continued to overtax production and the buying conditions have shown no sign of easement. Producers of phthalic anhydride are taking all of this material that can be shipped and still their requirements are not satisfied. Recent advances in prices made by some producers of both crude and refined naphthalene had no apparent influence on checking demand.

Phenol—Stocks exceedingly tight with market firm. Demand has remained heavy while production is down with a major producer of synthetic entering its sixteenth week of strikebound plants. The pressure for shipments is mounting at plants operating with each successive week. There is also an active export inquiry waiting to be satisfied. Export shipments for the first six months of this year amounted to 14,011,000 pounds, compared with 12,817,000 pounds for a like period in 1945.

Pyridin—Current production is not sufficient to ease the supply situation. Stocks are short with the grades essential for use in pharmaceuticals exceedingly tight.

Toluol—Inventories have been sustained at a level to permit prompt shipments with buyers showing a more friendly attitude toward the market at prevailing prices. Nitration has commanded attention for special solvent requirements and also for dyes and intermediates. Industrial has moved more freely into lacquers and enamels.

Xylol—Buyers have been able to cover requirements on a fairly prompt basis. Stocks are not excessive but are meeting the wants in lacquers, enamels and solvents.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Interest was keen in the coaltar bases without any important change indicated in the prevailing market situation. Inquiries were noted for benzol, with market steady. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, 15c. per gallon, freight allowed; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 22c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 22c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 22c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol was reported in shorter supply with production down on account of the stringency in phenol. This has cutback dehydrogenation and cyclohexanol is in a tighter position as a consequence. Cyclohexane has maintained a satisfactory degree of balance as the distribution of benzol has shown a slow but gradual expansion. No improvement could be noted in methylcyclohexanol because the supply of cresols is exceedingly short at the present time.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—There is enough buying interest in this acid to tax current production. Aside from its use in a number of intermediates, it is also in demand for dyestuffs, particularly the alizarin and indenthrene classifica-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.2	128.2	128.2	127.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Sept. 27 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,030,560
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,686,080
Benzol	gals.	3,362,880
Coaltar	gals.	12,475,200
Creosote oil	gals.	694,272
Naphthalene	lbs.	16,488,960
Phenol	lbs.	195,264
Toluol	gals.	672,576
Xylol	gals.	151,872

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—10-7-1946 53

KOPPERS

coal-tar chemicals

BENZOL
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XYLOL
PHENOL
CRESOLS
XYLENOLS
CRESYLIC ACID
FROZEN NEUTRAL OIL
TAR ACID OILS
PYRIDINE
PICOLINES
LUTIDINES
QUINOLINE
NAPHTHALENE
CREOSOTE OIL
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
AND OTHER COAL TAR CHEMICALS

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tions. Buying conditions have been kept tight by the shortage of stocks.

Broenner's—Available stocks have been getting tighter. Strikebound conditions that have prevailed at a major producing plant for nearly four months have occasioned a decline in supplies with each successive week.

Fumaric—Demand nas continued to exceed production and buying conditions have remained exceedingly tight. The call for use in laminating resins is increasing and there is also an active inquiry from manufacturers of protective coatings.

Gamma—Miscellaneous demand has been active enough to prevent any expansion in inventories. Stocks are low at present with buying conditions tight.

Maleic—Supplies of the anhydrous grade have remained exceedingly short under a steady expansion in demand, principally from manufacturers of synthetic resins. Output is down by the continuance of a strike at one of the major producing plants.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil—Ability to secure benzol has allowed plants operating to maintain steady production of anilin oil. Demand for home and export is ahead of current output and the situation while showing gradual improvement is described as tight for prompt shipment. Exports of oil and salts from January through June amounted to 2,267,000 pounds, compared with 153,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1945.

Catechol—Labor difficulties at material supply sources have limited production, temporarily. According to trade reports, possibilities appear favorable for a settlement later in the month.

Diphenyl—Stocks are short with buying conditions tight. Stringency in phenol has kept production down.

Monochlorobenzene — Better position of the benzol market has been neutralized by the stringency in chlorine. Short stocks have prevented any easement in buying conditions. The Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission placed production in July at 20,887,731 pounds, compared with 22,497,058 pounds in June.

Phthalic Anhydride—An advance of 1½c. per pound has been made by one major producer. The overall market was strong with demand keeping well above the supply limit and reflecting the stringency prevailing in crude naphthalene. The strikebound condition of a large producer is steadily increasing the pressure for shipments from other directions and the general supply situation is definitely tight.

Resorcinol—Both domestic and export inquiry has continued quite heavy particularly for the technical grade. Stocks have been kept at a level to permit prompt shipments and the market's price structure has remained firm.

Coaltar Colors

Consuming demand for dyestuffs for home and export has continued active while production has been prevented from expanding on account of the stringency in many of the essential basic materials. Such conditions are not conducive to the building up of supplies and a tight buying market is likely until raw materials are obtainable in larger quantities. Production of C. I. 1,114 anthraquinone vat blue BCS 20% in July was placed at 226,502 pounds by the Tariff Commission. Output in June was revised to 180,699 pounds. Production of F. P. 302 naphthol A S was 103,289 pounds in July, compared with 54,373 pounds in the preceding month.

Koppers Shifts Tar, Chemical Depts. Staffs

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed Dan M. Rugg, general manager of the chemical division; J. N. Forker, general manager of the tar products division; W. Reed Morris, general manager of the new coke and gas division; M. T. Herreid, manager of the company's plants at Granite City, Ill., and St. Paul; J. F. Byrne, to special assignment with the engineering and construction division, and Stanley N. Brown, general manager of the company's new finance department. All are vice-presidents of the firm.

Kenneth R. Hare was named manager of the company's Seaboard plant, Kearny, N. J., and S. S. Bruce was appointed manager of the new traffic and transportation department.

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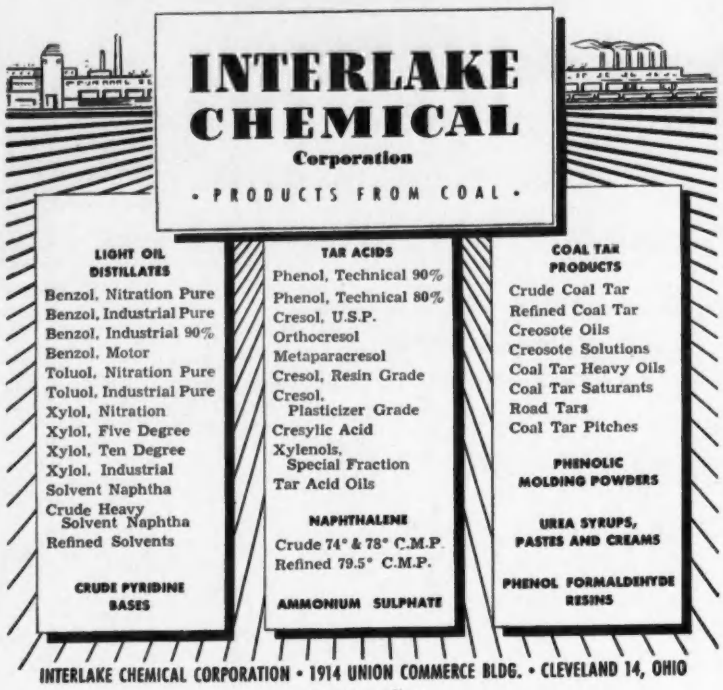

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ALOE—96 crates, S B Penick & Co, Capetown

ANISE—200 bgs, Ludwig Mueller Co, Beyreuth—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Buenos Aires

ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan—550 bgs, National Import & Export Co, Port Sudan

ARGOLS—800 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Genoa—700 bgs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Genoa

ARROWROOT—2,652 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, St Vincent

ASBESTOS—750 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenca Marques

BABASSU KERNELS—3,333 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Parnaiba—3,333 bgs, General Food Corp, Parnaiba

BALATA—20 pcs, H A Astlett & Co, Barranquilla—32 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Barranquilla—867 pkgs, Trinidad

BALL CLAY—966 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Bristol

BAUXITE—2,785 tons, General Chemical Co, Noengo

BLUE CLAY—100 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol—40 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Bristol

BAY OIL—27 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Roseau—2 drms, Wm Bernstein & Co, Roseau—2 drms, Orbis Product Corp, Roseau

BEESWAX—115 blocks, E A Bromund & Co, Beira

BILE—3 cks, East Asiatic Co, Santos

BISMUTH, REFINED—118 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Callao

BUCHU LEAVES—19 bls, S B Penick & Co, Capetown

BUTTONLAC—180 bgs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta

CADMIUM—3 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Co, Callao

CANARY SEED—475 bgs, Kniper & Bolle, Buenos Aires

CARNAUBA WAX—22 bgs, Hilton, Davis Co, Rio de Janeiro—35 bgs, Natural Product Corp, Parnaiba—125 bgs, Fred Henjes, Jr, Parnaiba

CAROB FLOUR—1 bg, Stein, Hall & Co, Antwerp

CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Crawford, Keen Co, Buenos Aires—1,000 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires—100 bgs, Geo Uhe Co, Buenos Aires—5,096 bgs, Casein Co of America, Buenos Aires—378 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—200 bls, International Credit Handel, Hongkong—250 bls, Louis Furth, Inc, Hongkong—40 bls, E Miltenberg, Hongkong—350 bls, East Asiatic Co, Hongkong—200 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Hongkong—50 bls, Geo Uhe & Co, Hongkong—1,650 bls, Arnhold & Co, Hongkong—50 bls, Archibald & Kendall, Hongkong—100 bls, W E Martin & Co, Hongkong—875 bls, Otto Gerdau & Co, Hongkong—Buds—84 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Hongkong

CASTOR BEANS—850 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio de Janeiro—1,524 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Maceio—4,666 bgs, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza—3,459 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza—5,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife—3,350 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cabedelo—1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cabedelo—8,861 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza

CASTOR OIL—199 drms, Bunge Corp, Montevideo

CELERY SEED—172 bgs, A G Dunn, Karachi

CERAMIC COLORS—5 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Liverpool

CINCHONA BARK—382 bgs, National City Bank, Callao

CINNAMON—32 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo—204 bls, Gillespie & Co, Colombo—828 bls, Gillespie & Co, Colombo—32 bls, Acme Fast Freight, Colombo—200 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Colombo—327 bls, Joensson & Cross, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—27 drms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Colombo—29 drms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Colombo

CHALK, COMMON—500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Antwerp—Precipitated, 800 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool—550 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Bristol

COCA LEAVES—134 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Salaverry

COCHINEAL—33 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Callao

COCOA RESIDUE—1,000 bgs, Liverpool

COPAIBA BALSAM—5 drms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Manaus—20 drms, 30 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Manaus—30 cs, Orbis Products Co, Manaus

CRESYLIC ACID—100 drms, Republic Chemical Corp, Manchester—150 drms, West Disinfecting Co, Liverpool—100 drms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, Liverpool—973 drms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Liverpool—69 drms, Liverpool—100 drms, American British Chemical Supplies, Sydney—71 drms, Bakelite Corp, Liverpool—50 drms, Republic Chemical Co, Liverpool—350 drms, William D Neuberg Co, Bristol

CRUDE OIL—100 drms, Oil Well Engineering Co, Haifa—20 drms, Lummus Co, Rotterdam

CUMIN SEED—124 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Beyrouth—89 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Beyrouth

CUTTLEFISH BONES—60 cs, J B de Macedo & Co, Lisbon

CYANIDE, PRECIPITATE — 8 cs, Irvington Smelting & Refining Works, Puna

CYMBARUM OIL—45 drms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro

DIESEL OIL—71,054 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao

DYES, ANILIN—1 drm, Ciba Co, Liverpool—4 cs, 116 cans, Ciba Co, Havre—26 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre—3 cyls, 1 cs, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre—29 drms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre—108 bbls, Geigy Co, Havre—95 drms, Melbourne

EUCALYPTUS GUM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Melbourne

EUCALYPTUS OIL—40 drms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Melbourne—5 drms, Penick & Co, Melbourne—137 drms, Commercial Banking Corp, Melbourne—8 drms, Orbis Product Corp, Melbourne—24 drms, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne—8 drms, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne—2 drms, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Rio de Janeiro—17 drms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney—11 drms, English, Scottish & Australia Bank, Melbourne—15 drms, National City Bank, Melbourne

EUCALYPTOL—3 drms, S B Penick & Co, Melbourne

FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Buenos Aires—25 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires—200 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, Buenos Aires

FILTER PAPER—23 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, Liverpool

FISH BERRIES—100 bgs, E Meer & Co, Bombay—28 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

FISH SOUNDS—12 bls, Maracaibo

FLAXSEED—547 tons, Commodity Credit Corp, Montevideo

FUEL OIL—222,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba—60,751 bbls, Petroleum Heat & Power Co, Inc, Tampico

FULLERS EARTH—300 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bristol

GALLS—20 cks, J E Bernard & Co, Buenos Aires—1 tin, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney

GALLNUTS—504 bgs, Aries Co, Hongkong

GARNETLAC—550 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

GELATIN—95 cs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp

GLUCOSE—348 cks, E Lang, Buenos Aires—133 cks, Buenos Aires

GLANDS—87 trcs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires—16 bbls, Defco Laboratories, Buenos Aires—37 cs, Sterling Drug Co, Buenos Aires—146 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Buenos Aires—127 bbls, Glico Laboratories, Buenos Aires

GLYCERIN—20 drms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Antwerp—175 drms, Calcutta

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo—1,250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo

GUARANA—43 cs, S B Penick & Co, Parnaiba

GYPSUM—6,206 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Deep Rock—12,027 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Windsor—Uncalcined—100 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Liverpool

IRISHMOSS—300 bls, Krim Ko Corp, Havre

IRON OXIDE—10 cks, International Pulverizing Corp, Bristol—2,240 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Bristol—95 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Bristol—1,125 bgs, Bristol

KARAYA GUM—600 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay—523 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay—246 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bombay—67 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay

KYANITE—450 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Calcutta

LEMONGRASS OIL—14 drms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Bombay—12 drms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Bombay

LIME JUICE—3 hhd, Dalton Cooper Co, Roseau

LIME OIL—78 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Roseau—20 cs, Barclay Bank, Roseau—6 cs, Trinidad

LINSEED OIL—325 tons, Commodity Credit Corp, Montevideo

LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Paul Nathan, Haifa—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Liverpool—100 bgs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co, Liverpool—200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Rotterdam—200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rotterdam—400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Antwerp

MACE—10 cs, Catz American Co, Grenada—40 cs, Middleton & Co, Grenada—6 cs, C T Wilson & Co, Grenada—33 cs, A G Dunn, Grenada—14 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Grenada—14 cs, H P Winter & Co

MANIOC MEAL—10,000 bgs, Bank of London South America, Rio Grande—7,200 bgs, Schenley Distillers Corp, Rio Grande

MICA—303 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Corp, Rio de Janeiro—860 cs, J F Gardeau & Co, Calcutta—140 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Calcutta—1,079 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Calcutta—155 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta—500 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta—140 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Calcutta—150 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta—41 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta—12 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Calcutta—20 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulating Co, Calcutta—5 cs, American Mica Co, Calcutta—80 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta—200 cs, Stern Morgenthau & Co, Calcutta—25 cs, American Mica Works, Karachi—32 cs, Wm Brand & Co, Karachi

MUSK—1 cs, Aries & Co, Hongkong

MYROBALANS—1,280 bgs, Vermilye & Co, Bombay

NUTMEGS—34 bgs, Catz American Co, Grenada—241 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Grenada—150 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Grenada—75 bgs, Thomas Scott & Co, Grenada—422 bgs, Middleton & Co, Grenada—56 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Grenada—7 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Grenada—112 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Grenada

OITICICA OIL—282 drms, Irving Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro—267 drms, Murray Oil Products Co, Cabedelo—49 drms, Enco Chemical Co, Fortaleza—887 drms, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza—245 drms, L N Jackson & Co, Fortaleza—1,000 drms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Fortaleza—193 drms, Brown Linseed Corp, Fortaleza

OLIVE OIL—336 drms, Balbo Oil Co, Trinoli—179 drms, Balbo Oil Co, Haifa—114 drms, Leghorn Trading Co, Beyrouth—337 drms, J Ossola, Trinoli—2,780 drms, Trinoli

ORANGE OIL—195 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos—114 cs, W J Bush & Co, Santos

OURICURY WAX—38 bgs, Hilton, Davis Co, Rio Janeiro

PAPAIN—64 pkgs, 6 chests, R J Prentiss & Co, Colombo

PARSLEY SEED—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires

PEATMOSS—600 bls, Halfmoon Mfg Trading Co, Rotterdam

PENDARE GUM—251 bls, Trinidad

PEPPER, WHITE—105 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam

PERILLA GUM—32 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Barranquilla—101 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Barranquilla

PETITGRAIN OIL—25 cs, French American Banking Corp, Buenos Aires—25 cs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires—11 drms, Corn Exchange Bank, Buenos Aires—2 cs, Malden Trading Co, Montevideo

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—109,127 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Cartagena—79,499 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico—222,751 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Puerto La Cruz

PINE OIL—1 cs, S H Pomerance & Co, Havre

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Rotterdam—208 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Buenos Aires—208 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Buenos Aires

POTASH CHROME ALUM—10 cks, National City Bank, Liverpool

POTASH CHLORATE—800 drms, Charles Hardy, Inc, Antwerp—201 cans, International Selling Corp, Havre

QUARTZ—255 cs, Westrex Corp, Rio de Janeiro

REFUSELAC—15 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Calcutta

RHUBARB—16 cs, Aries Co, Hongkong—8 cs, E Meer & Co, Shanghai

—Continued on page 72

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Agricultural Chemicals

Buying interest in the basic fertilizer chemicals continued active last week. The tendency of demand is toward expansion while production of mixed fertilizers has increased through the early resumption of activities by several of the smaller fertilizer mixing plants. The supply situation has not eased. About all the sulphate of ammonia, potash and superphosphate available has been moved, but shipments, at best, have not been sufficient to even off requirements and tight markets were reported in all three of these agricultural chemicals. It was stated that a sizable business could have been placed in castor pomace if stocks were obtainable. Some open billing sales of fish scrap were reported although most sellers were inclined to withhold offerings pending a possible upward revision by OPA. Trading in dried blood, bonemeal and tankage was practically nil with production remaining at the lowest level in recent years. Output of synthetic tankage was reported entirely under contract to regular consumers. Nitrate of soda was channeled more for industrial than agricultural use which is not out of line for this period of the year. Nitrogen solutions were in good demand with the market showing a better degree of balance than some of the other fertilizer materials.

Total tonnage of fertilizer and fertilizer materials imported during the last fertilizer year were 24 percent below the 1,701,571 tons brought in during 1944-1945, according to the Department of Commerce. Decreases in nitrate of soda from Chile, phosphate rock from North Africa, organics from Latin America and ammonia phosphates from Canada greatly offset increases in other items.

Most of the insecticide chemicals have assumed a quiet position with producers making arrangements for activity late in the year. Chloropicrin has been developed to a year round insecticide as it has proved very successful in treating the grain crops. DDT production is sold ahead on contract and it looks as though buying conditions will continue tight well into 1947. OPA has exempted agricultural insecticides and fungicides from price control with the exception of rotenone.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Shipments to mixers are going forward in steady volume and demand has been increased by the seasonal resumption of operations in several of the small fertilizer factories. Export inquiry was also active. According to RMPR 205, amendment 16, the maximum price that may be charged for imported ammonia sulphate delivered to any destination in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona shall be $40.15 per ton in bulk and $41.80 per ton in bags.

Castor Pomace—No offerings of castor pomace reached the market. Current production is moving to even off existing contracts, and it may be a month or two before this old business is completed. Meanwhile, inquiry is increasing, particularly for shipments to mixers in the East.

Dried Blood—Stocks of this material as well as bone meal, hoof meal and tankage are exceedingly scarce at the present time. Packing-house production is at a new low level, with most of the large packers closed down in this section. Most of the smaller ones that are operating have not the facilities to recover byproducts. There was no easement in demand, which remained unsatisfied. Arrivals of 900 bags of liver and glandular tankage from Montevideo were noted.

Fish Scrap—Menhaden fishing operations are falling off as the season advances and the production of scrap has been irregular. Restoration of ceiling prices has not met the approval of operators and, according to trade reports, stocks are being held back with the hope that an upward revision in prices will be made by OPA. Demand from the Middlewest continued active with shipments appreciably reduced at the prevailing level of $1.21 per unit ton.

Soda Nitrate—Buying interest of seasonal dimensions was reported while stocks have remained at a relatively low level. The continued stringency in soda ash has kept domestic production down. Supplies of imported have been maintained at various distributing points with material afloat and being loaded for shipment at Chilean ports. It is expected that importations will increase substantially after the turn of the year.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market conditions remained tight in phosphate rock. Repair work at some production points has caused delays in the movement to acidulators but all material possible has been shipped to meet the unusually heavy demand and this has prevented the accumulation of reserve stocks. Sole imports of phosphate rock in June were 2,475 long tons from Curacao.

Superphosphate — Consuming demand was reported exceedingly active with production insufficient to meet all inquiries. The entrance of new fertilizer companies into the market has increased the pressure upon output and there is not enough stock available at present to meet all requirements. In some supply sources it was stated that fear of higher prices in the future has influenced some buyers to cover requirements now.

Potashes

Producers are shipping material to established fertilizer plants at a lively rate and it is apparent that no surplus stocks have accumulated. The inquiry from new fertilizer mixers has increased and it is stated the government is making a survey of these companies to ascertain if they have superphosphate and other material to use with potash. This is being done to make sure any potash will be used in mixtures before announcing allocations.

Insecticides

OPA has exempted agricultural insecticides, fungicides and related products from price control. The supply is generally in balance with demand, it was stated. Controls are being retained, however, on insecticides containing rotenone or rotenone products because these ingredients are entirely imported items which are expected to be in short supply throughout 1947.

Export figures for the first half of the current year, made available by the Department of Commerce, show that shipments of calcium arsenate registered 3,153,000 pounds. France was the major buyer with 2,460,000 pounds. For the corresponding period in 1945, exports were 1,557,000 pounds of which 1,011,000 pounds went to Colombia.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur has been exempted from price control by OPA. More native sulphur was produced in July than in any previous month in 1946 according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Production was 14 percent greater than June and the cumulative total for the year was 3 percent ahead of output in the first seven months of 1945. Sales exceeded production and 12,458 long tons were withdrawn from stocks. July production registered 347,936 long tons, compared with 304,472 tons in June. Stocks at the end of July were 3,849,067 tons, against 3,861,525 tons on June 31. Regular consumers of pyrites are taking shipments as soon as stocks are made available. Prices were unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.1	72.1	72.1	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price trend last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals was exclusively upward. The advances came in acetone, codliver oil, cocoa butter, fishliver oils, isopropyl acetate and alcohol, Illinois and Indiana production of normal fermentation butyl acetate and alcohol, and menthol. Other materials remained steady in price. All were subject to excellent demand and most of them were in but moderate supply. Some were unobtainable for prompt delivery on new orders and such were purely nominal when that sort of business was proposed. Yet another sugar report from a Federal agency appeared and stated that present rations were likely to continue at least through 1946 and significant increases are not likely until the 1946-47 crops move in volume.

Announcement of new prices on alcohol was said to be unlikely sooner than the end of November. Not until production from grains gets underway generally and substantially is a move to higher prices likely to become a fact. At the present time, most deliveries are being made from material obtained from the government stockpile.

The situation in codliver oil has turned acute. Stocks in this country have shrunken sharply and suppliers are unable to obtain guarantees of the certain shipment of further parcels of oil, in part because of the inability of foreign shippers to get drums but also because of the heavy commitments made for European account where shortage of all fats in acute. Higher prices on fishliver oils reflected withdrawal of price controls.

Acetone, and isopropyl acetate as well as alcohol, were influenced to higher price position by decrease in available supply and huge volume of manufacturing requirements. In acetone, lessening of competition from one quarter permitted the general advance in all prices.

Quicksilver lacked further change. Spanish and Italian producers appeared to be drawing closer together and reestablishment of an arrangement similar to the old cartel between Spain and Italy would not surprise. Prices in both countries are also drawing nearer to parity one with the other.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetone, 1c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, normal, fermentation, Ill., Ind., 5/100c. per lb.
alcohol, fermentation, Ill., Ind., 1/100c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 13c. per lb.
Codliver oil, 25c. per gal.
Fishliver oils, 10c. to 16c. per million units.
Isopropyl acetate, 1c. per lb.
Isopropyl alcohol, 97%, 2½c. per gal.
99%, 2½c. per gal.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
219.6	218.1	219.5	205.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetone—Prices have been raised 1c. per pound, making tankcars 7c. per pound; drums, carlots, 8c.; less than carlots, 8½c. Production in July dropped sharply from the June output.

Acetophenetidin—Comment in the local market was that the article was unobtainable. Production has been crippled by labor trouble. One producer admitted inability to fill orders.

Acid, Ascorbic—In steady request at full maintained prices and in volume keeping sales total in satisfactory comparison with business in recent weeks.

Acid, Benzoic—Demand was good. Buyers sought to cover requirements well into the future and kept the movement from producers to a high level when the article was available. Prices held firm.

Acid, Gallic—Not plentiful on spot and moving promptly into consumption as the article is produced. Prices displayed considerable strength and competition between sellers was negligible.

Acid, Tartaric—The market readjusted itself to the lower price levels established by the domestic manufacturers during the previous week. Demand changed little on the basis of the more attractive prices but it was still active and satisfactory in volume.

Alcohol—Producers of denatured alcohol continued without the benefit of the higher schedule of quotations expected for some time past. It is now thought that the new prices won't become effective until the end of November. Much will depend upon just when production from grain is resumed. At the present time withdrawals of alcohol are mainly from the government stockpile.

Aloe—Further quantities of this item reached here last week from Capetown, South Africa. The market continued to develop an easier undertone that paralleled the development of rather more local competition. Business was routine in kind and size.

Argols—An arrival of 1,500 bags of this article was of interest to manufacturers of tartar products. Information locally was to the effect that prices abroad were holding steadily around $35 to $36 per 100 kilos, 100 percent purity.

Atropine—Rather more than the usual run of orders was in the market but the quantities called for were usually small in size and of routine importance only. Prices appeared to be very steady.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—Inquiries for limited quantities of metal wanted by other than regular manufacturing consumers went unsatisfied last week. Apparently, no surplus wherewith to make general sales was in hand. Salts were fully firm in all directions and were subject to steady consuming request.

Butyl Acetate—Prices on Illinois, Indiana fermentation, were raised a wee fraction, becoming 22c. per pound in tanks; drums, carlots, 23c.; less carlots, 23½c. Prices have been withdrawn on other production pending the computation of new quotations.

Butyl Alcohol—Another amendment to the Maximum Price Regulation 37—this time being amendment No. 21—is due for announcement. Amendments to MPR 37 have been coming fast and numerously of late. Fermentation material produced in Illinois and Indiana was raised to tanks at 24.4c.; drums, carlots, 24.9c.; l.c.l., 25.9c. Prices on other production have been withdrawn, pending the computation of new quotations.

Camphor—Seasonal demand has strengthened with the arrival of Fall weather conditions and their forecast of Winter to come. The market won't be found well stocked with prompt delivery material with the possible exception of fair stocks of powdered material. Tablets will be definitely short—but when have they been plentiful since the Japanese camphor disappeared? Reports have suggested that some Chinese camphor has been quoted around $1.60 per pound.

Castor Oil—The market was active but it was activity related more to making up for supplies lost during the strike period than to booking new orders for new account. Producers are far behind the requirements of manufacturing consumers and are expected to remain in that position for some time to come.

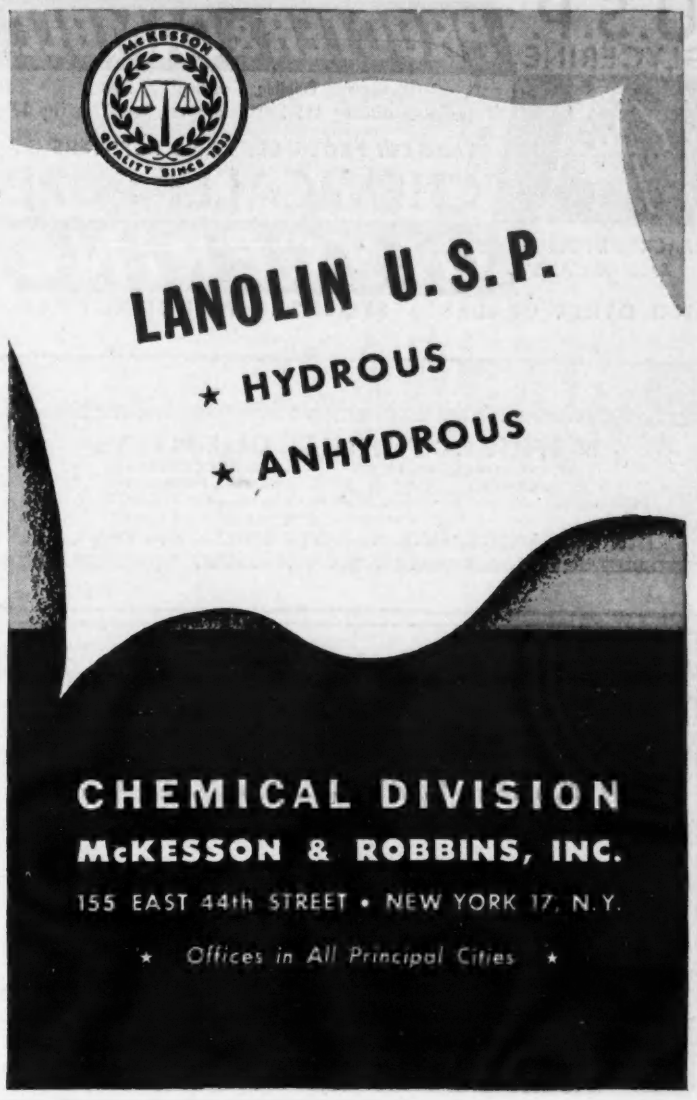
Imports of beans totaled 29,330 bags, or 4,399,500 pounds. This compared with 28,408 bags, or 4,261,200 pounds, imported during the corresponding week a year ago. Total imports since January 1 this year are now 983,156 bags, or 147,473,400 pounds, which compares with 1,422,795 bags, or 213,419,250 pounds, imported during the corresponding period in 1945.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c., No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Cocoa Butter—OPA authorized a 13c. per pound rise in prices, bringing the ceiling to 38c. per pound.

Codliver Oil—Demand was active and seasonal and could scarcely be met. The supply situation has worsened sharply and at the present time most reports indicate that arriving oil goes direct to buyers, leaving nothing for warehousing. Foreign shippers face what for the time being seems to be

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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the impossible task of getting shipping containers. Their scarcity, especially in Norway, is acute. The spot price of oil is no lower than $2.40 to $3.60 per gallon, depending on potency, and it would not be easy to get a prompt delivery out of spot stocks at any price limit. Consideration is being given to the idea of shipping containers from here to the foreign producers of oil—but where to get the drums is a tough question.

Corn Syrup—Prices lacked further change. Interest in imported goods was uninterrupted and the arrival of 266 casks of syrup from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, provided goods already sold to consumers.

Emetine—Still in short supply notwithstanding the more frequent arrival of raw material from Central America. Nothing comes from Brazil, a country that now prefers to ship emetine than ipecac, its raw material.

Fishliver Oils—With price controls off, prices for fishliver oils have risen sharply above the old OPA ceilings. Oil containing less than 40,000 A units per gram is now priced at 30c. per million units, while oil containing 200,000 units or more is noted at 40c. per million units. This is clear emphasis on the low state of supply and the high volume of needs.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Excellent demand and good supply of all potencies have combined to make this market brisk. Imports from Argentina are good, but the supply from Mexico is off. Oil was selling at 40c. per million units of vitamin A.

Glycerin—The situation regarding supplies was never tighter and tightens steadily under an absence of sufficient raw material for the recovery of crude glycerin and refining of the same. Foreign glycerin continues to play an important part in supplying buyers requirements. Reports locally last week stated that buyers were bidding 70c. per pound for refined and getting little. Arrivals of 87 drums from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, 195 drums from Antwerp, Belgium, and 175 drums from Calcutta, India, were reported All of it was high cost glycerin.

Isopropyl Acetate—Prices have been raised moderately. The schedule became 9½c. per pound in tanks; drums, carlots, 10½c.; less than carlots, 11c. October 1 was the effective date.

Isopropyl Alcohol—A sharp advance in quotations established the following as minimum quotations on this material:—91 percent, tanks, 34c. per gallon; drums, carlots, 40½c.; less carlots, 43½c. Some producers ask ½c. more than the above prices. For 99 percent materials, tanks are set at 37½c. per gallon; drums, carlots, 44c.; less carlots, 47c. These prices became effective October 1, and they prevail on merchandise on a delivered basis, east of the Mississippi river.

Menthol—Natural menthol on spot turned firmer and asking prices usually were around $8.25 per pound. Not a great deal of supporting demand was reported, although there was a fair flow of smaller sized but entirely seasonal requirements.

Mercurials—The entire group was in steady request at prices apparently very steady. Raw material changed little during the past week and mercurials reflected that by remaining firm.

Methylethyl Ketone—Movement was active and indicated needs suggest that production against requirements will prevent accumulation of any sub-

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stantial quantity for producers' reserves at an early date.

Milk Sugar—Action on prices is expected, but for the time being the producers retain the old schedule although they are now clear of control by the Office of Price Administration and can establish such prices as demand will support.

Potash Bromide—Moving steadily at stabilized prices but not in exceptional supply. Consumer requirements are equal to those prevailing for some time past. Undertones were very steady.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate — Seasonal requirements tend to raise the total of sales and to create a market of substantially firm undertones and freedom from unusual competition between sellers.

Potash Iodide—Demand was very good. It was abreast of some recent weekly requests and tended to create even firmer undertones than had prevailed in a highly stable market over the past several months.

Quicksilver—The tendency of prices abroad seemed to be toward firmer position. By some means, the Italian and Spanish producers appear to be drawing together and reestablishment of something akin to the old cartel relationship would not surprise. It appears that Italian sellers have raised their price views to a level more in line with what the Spaniards had in mind over a considerable period of time. This should turn American demand toward Spain since the freight charges on imports would be lower on metal from Spain. There is no accumulation of metal in this country save those stocks acquired by manufacturing consumers against their future requirements and such holdings are believed to be moderate.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The quicksilver market here this week was firm and unchanged. Scarcity of supplies continued to limit trading. Prices range between $96 and $98 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Quinine—Loosening of shipments of quinine from the Far East or from Dutch sources has yet to come. American sellers are unable to offer their generally complete line of quinine salts, being restricted in most instances to hydrochloride and sulphate. However, removal of major trade barriers maintained in foreign parts is a reasonable expectation.

Saccharin—This article continued in relative scarcity and far more than the present available supply could be sold with little difficulty. Only regular customers get anything at present.

Sugar—The reports concerning the present and future position of sugar vary considerably in accordance with what government agency is informing whom. One of the latest statements has been issued by the Outlook and Situation Board in the Department of Agriculture.

According to this report, present sugar rations in the United States will continue at least through 1946. Moreover significant increases of rations are not likely until the 1946-47 crops are moving in volume and actual rations will be dependent on the size of those crops.

July 1 stocks this year were 40 percent above those of 1945 but only about one half the average of recent years. Beet sugar stocks on July 1 were 50 percent above last year. This accumulation of beet sugar, brought about by larger supplies than necessary for ration evidence in the normal marketing area for beet sugar, was accompanied by inadequate supplies in many Eastern states. Transportation subsidies have been offered to move beet sugar into deficit areas.

The United States probably will get more sugar in 1947 but demand at price levels only moderately above current ceilings probably will still far exceed available supplies. Supplies for the United States will depend largely on apportionment of total supplies to the various claimant countries. It will be the sugar production in the United States, the West Indies, and Europe that will be particularly important in determining supplies available to the United States.

At least, those were the ideas of the Outlook and Situation Board as of September 6 last.

Trade Briefs

Pet-Metic Products, Inc. has been formed in New York to deal in pharmaceuticals, chemicals and dyestuffs.

Sunset Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, has been organized by Edwin J. Shaut and Mary L. Shaut.

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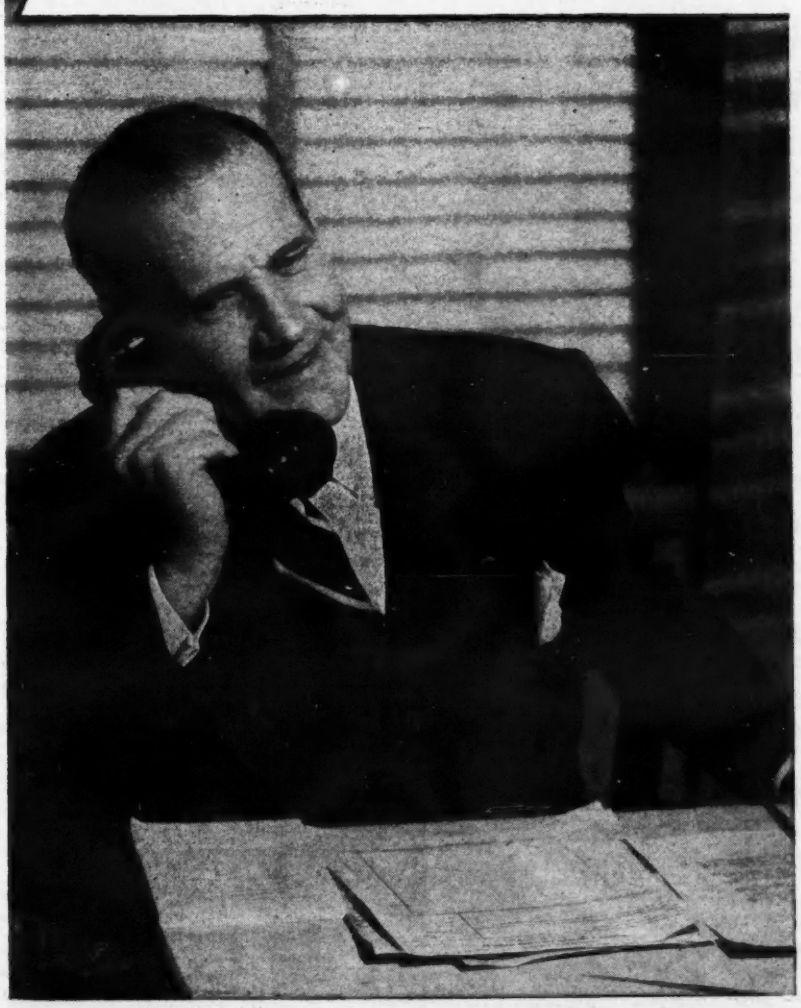

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German Drug Industry Data Study Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

Samples of a new organic chemical, together with first-hand information on the German pharmaceutical industry, have been brought to the United States by Paul de Haen, vice-president of Ames Company, Elkhart, Ind., the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, has announced.

On his return from a five-week trip to Germany as special investigator for OTS' Technical Industrial Intelligence Division, Mr. de Haen urged the American pharmaceutical industry to send more investigators to Germany to obtain the mass of potentially valuable information still to be found in German laboratories and factories.

The new chemical, marketed in Germany as "syntobil," shows promise as a choleretic, according to Mr. de Haen. A report will be prepared by the investigator as soon as he has completed animal and pharmacological tests on samples of the chemical.

German-developed bile acids and bromallylated barbiturates, in Mr. de Haen's opinion, will be of interest to American manufacturers. Detailed reports on the manufacture and usefulness of these and other pharmaceuticals are being prepared by the investigator and will be placed on sale by OTS in the near future.

Delta Chemical Buys WAA Oxygen Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

A Sparrows Point, Md., plant operated during the war by the Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, has been sold by the War Assets Administration to the Delta Chemical Manufacturing Company, Baltimore for $125,000. The plant is capable of producing 67,200,000 cubic feet of oxygen per year.

Seymour Heads N.Y. Surplus Property Disposal

Disposal of all government real property declared surplus to the War Assets Administration in the New York region has been placed under the immediate direction of Frank L. Seymour, regional director for New York State, northern New Jersey and Fairfield County, Conn.

Gorgas Medal Awarded to Kelser

The Gorgas Medal, sponsored by Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, of Philadelphia, and awarded annually by the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States for outstanding work in preventive medicine for U. S. armed forces, will go this year to Brigadier-General Raymond A. Kelser.

During World War II, General Kelser served as director of the Veterinary Division of the Surgeon-General's Office of the U. S. Army. He is being given the Gorgas Medal, which carries with it an honorarium of $500, for his work in eradicating rinderpest, a disease of cattle, in the Philippine Islands, making it possible for the Filipinos to have their own domestic milk supply.

Now retired from active service, General Kelser is dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine and professor of bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania. He will be awarded the medal at a dinner given in his honor during the annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, at the Book-Cadillac hotel in Detroit, on October 9.

Jefferson Chem. to Make Ethylene Compounds

Ethylene, ethylene oxide, and ethyleneglycol will be among the first products of the Jefferson Chemical Company at the plant it is building in Port Neches, Texas. P. M. Dinkins, president of the company, says that it is expected to have the plant in operation about the middle of next year. It will use petroleum gases from Port Arthur.

The Jefferson Chemical Company was formed two years ago by the Texas Company and the American Cyanamid Company. It has laid out, according to Mr. Dinkins, a long-term program of research in the synthesis of chemicals from petroleum and its concomitant gases. Work is well along, both in the New York laboratory and in the pilot plant in Texas. The staff now working at the pilot plant includes, in addition to the research personnel, a number of production department trainees. The nucleus of the force which will operate the full-scale plant when construction has been completed will be obtained from this group of trainees and from the company's field staff which is now supervising the construction work.

U.S. Revenue Returns Show Decrease

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for the month of August, 1946, compared with August, 1945, included the following:—

	1946	1945
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$906,804.74	$407,927.92
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	153,394,859.31	116,706,127.05
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	9,660,961.04	6,809,260.27
Gasoline	39,196,558.34	32,806,044.36
Lubricating oils	6,093,151.21	6,213,029.73
Narcotics, including special taxes	41,572.75	25,802.14
Oleomargarin special taxes	484,508.06	353,486.78
Totals	2,735,890,964.88	3,014,684,817.00

Chemists Inst. Supports N.Y.C. Chemists Demands

The American Institute of Chemists has notified the New York City Board of Estimate that it supports the recent petition of the Association of Municipal Chemists for upward salary revisions for city chemists.

The Institute recommended that the salary scale and classification of Federal civil service chemists be adopted or at least approached by New York to insure the retention of capable chemists and to attract the services of properly trained scientists to the municipal laboratories.

If this is not done, the institute warned the choice of the limited available supply by chemists may be absorbed by industry, to the detriment of the city's health and well-being.

Costa Rica Extends Drug Registration Period to Dec. 31

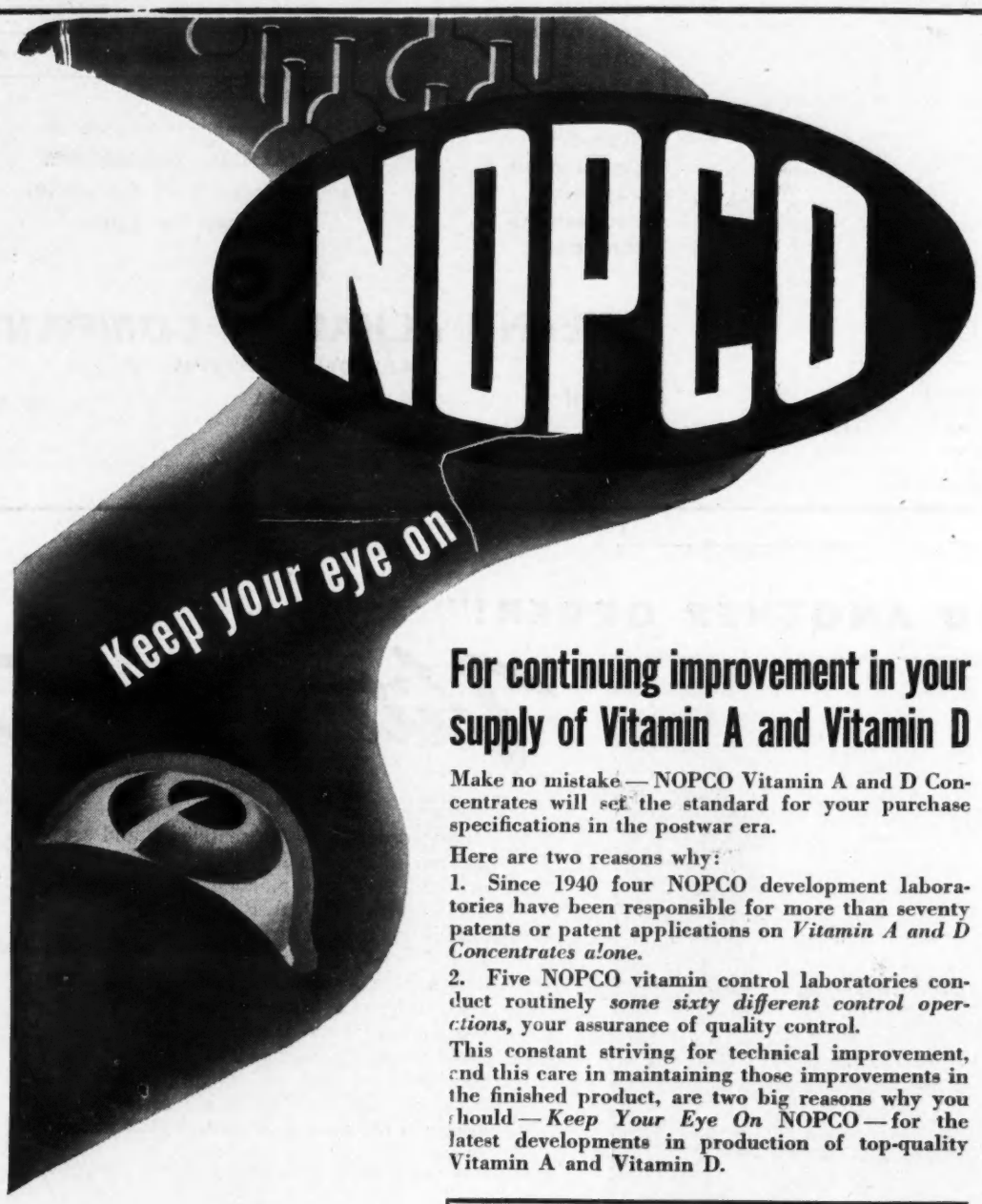
The period during which pharmaceutical specialties, preparations and other products specified in the Sanitary Code of Costa Rica may be registered has been extended to December 31, 1946. The extension was granted upon the requests of foreign manufacturers of pharmaceutical products who stated that additional time was required due to abnormal postwar conditions in the majority of belligerent countries which made it impossible to comply with the original registration requirements.

Trade Briefs

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has purchased a 150-foot corner site at Fourth avenue, North, and Tenth street, Fargo, N. D., for the erection of a warehouse when authorization and materials can be got.

Technical Enterprises, Inc., consulting chemical engineer, New York, has been awarded a contract for construction of a penicillin plant in Sweden. The main plant will be ready for operation in the Spring of 1947.

H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineers, New York, has been awarded contracts covering design, purchasing and construction supervision for a new chlorine plant for the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Company, Delhi, India.



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DAyton 3-7030

Heyden Buys Phenol Plant in Memphis

The Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has purchased a phenol, plant in Memphis, Tenn., which will be used for the production of synthetic phenol. The plant, known as the Southern Acid and Sulphur plant, and purchased from the War Assets Administration for $1,060,000, was built during the war but never put into operation.

The process to be used at the plant involves production of caustic soda and chlorine, chlorobenzene and, finally, phenol, which will be shipped elsewhere for conversion into salicylic acid. A byproduct will be hydrogen for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils. Production is expected to be underway by November 15.

Penick Names Bouton Food Flavoring Head

S. B. Penick & Co., producer of botanical drugs and medicinal chemicals, New York, has appointed John A. Bouton head of the food flavoring division. A graduate of St. John's University, Mr. Bouton has had many years' experience in the research, development and manufacture of flavors used for food and pharmaceutical preparations.

Mo. Drug Group To Hear Hochwalt

Dr. C. A. Hochwalt, director of Monsanto Chemical Company's central research laboratories, will address the Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri at a luncheon meeting to be held in the Coronado hotel, St. Louis, October 9. His subject will be "As I Saw It at Bikini."

Parke, Davis to Build Streptomycin Plant

The Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, has awarded engineering and construction contracts for a new building in Detroit for the production of streptomycin and other antibiotics. H. K. Ferguson Company will build the plant.

Schrieffer Elected ADS Vice-President

John H. Schrieffer, recently elected general manager of the American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., has been elected vice-president and a director of the company. Karl F. Milde has been named treasurer.

Pharmacy Colleges Ass'n Elects Johnson President

Dr. Henry S. Johnson, dean of the college of pharmacy at the University of Connecticut, has been elected president of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Other officers elected are vice-president, W. F. Sudro, dean of the college of pharmacy at North Dakota Agricultural College; secretary-treasurer, Clark T. Eidsmoe, school of pharmacy of South Dakota State College; president-elect, Dr. Arthur Uhl, director of the course in pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin.

Trichloroethylene Safety Standard Distributed

The American Standards Association is distributing a standard covering the safely permissable concentration of trichloroethylene, a common degreasing agent, whose fumes are dangerous in excessive quantities to factory personnel. The standard holds dangerous to workers a concentration of trichloroethylene exceeding 200 parts in 1,000,000 parts of air, and recommends test procedures to assure that such concentrations are not exceeded under working conditions.

Trade Briefs

Nicaragua has reduced the import ad valorem duties on vitamins and vitasterols from 41.25 percent to 20.625 percent.

Northern Chemical Corporation has been formed in New York to deal in drugs, pharmaceutical preparations and chemicals.

Sulphuric acid plant, now under construction at Charleston, S.C., for A. F. Pringle & Co., is expected to be completed about October 10.

Louis L. Lerner, formerly with Consolidated Royal Chemical Company, Chicago, has been appointed technical director of Allied Home Products Corporation.

Lorr Laboratories has been organized in Paterson, N. J., to deal in drug products and cosmetics. Headquarters will be at 647 Fifth avenue, New York.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has designated J. C. Fausnaught as its representative with the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy.

Rohm & Hass Company, Philadelphia, has developed a new mildew-proofing agent known as "Hyamine 3258," which is said to be effective against destructive fungi, in the treatment of walls in cellars and closets and for mildew-proofing shoes and other leather goods.

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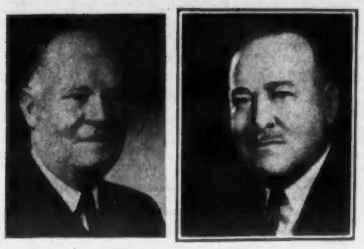

E. I. Hopkins (left) has been appointed executive vice-president and a director of J. L. Hopkins & Co., importers and exporters of crude drugs, N. Y., and J. G. Van Nortwick has been named vice-president in charge of sales and a director of the firm.

USP Distributing Metric Table of Doses

A table of metric doses, with approximate apothecary equivalents, has been prepared and issued jointly by the United States Pharmacopoeia, the National Formulary, and the "New and Nonofficial Remedies" of the American Medical Association, with approval of the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

A copy of the table may be obtained by writing E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee, at 4738 Kingsessing avenue, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

NWDA to Continue Distribution Research

A program of continued research on distribution problems was approved by the newly elected board of control of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at a post-convention meeting. Two research fellowships already established at Ohio State University were voted continued by the board, which also approved funds for one or more additional fellowships at colleges or universities yet to be determined.

Lee Wilson Hutchins, Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., and B. H. Badanes, McKesson & Robbins Inc., New York, were elected members of the new NWDA executive committee on which C. C. Caruso, newly elected association president, and J. D. Crump, new chairman of the board of control serve ex-officio. Dr. E. L. Newcomb continues as executive vice-president. The executive committee will hold its first meeting the latter part of this month.

The board of control also voted to affiliate with the newly formed National Association of Wholesalers, Washington, D. C., and approved the appointment of Dr. Newcomb as treasurer of this group.

The 73rd annual convention, it was tentatively decided, will be held at the Ambassador and Ritz hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 18-23, 1947.

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3. For various processes of textile dyeing, finishing, and printing.

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1. Source of sulfocyanide radical in making synthetic aromatics, pharmaceuticals, synthetic dyestuffs, and other organic chemicals.
2. For making hydrocyanic acid gas.
3. Ingredient of detonators and explosives of various sorts, matchhead composition, primers, and pyrotechnics.
4. Ingredient of brassplating electrolytes.
5. Ingredient of antifouling paints for shipbottoms.

Mercuric Thiocyanate, Pure
Used as intensifier in photography.

Potassium Thiocyanate, C.P.
1. Process material in making cellulose acetate, synthetic dyestuffs, and various organic chemicals.
2. For making artificial mustard oil, cyanides, sulfocyanides, ferrocyanides, and thioureas.
3. Ingredient of bismuth and cadmium electrolytes.
4. For making yellow pigments for paints.
5. Ingredient of low-freezing solutions in refrigeration.
6. Process material in dyeing and printing processes.
7. Setting accelerator for urea-formaldehyde condensates in plastic manufacture.

Sodium Thiocyanate, C.P.
1. For making other thiocyanates, especially organic.
2. Process material in dyeing and printing textiles.

Eimer and Amend has the production capacity, the technical "know-how" and the experienced personnel at its Edgewater, N. J., manufacturing plant for furnishing high purity Thiocyanates for industrial use. The company has 95 years experience as manufacturing chemists and its E. & A. Tested Purity Reagents have become standards for precise analytical work.

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German Chem. Industry Improvement Retarded

OPD Washington Bureau

Military authorities in Germany have informed the War Department not to expect any substantial improvement in the level of activity of the German chemical industry in the U. S. zone of occupation until there is an agreement reached by the four-power governing bodies for the treatment of Germany as an economic unit.

In a report to the department covering the first year of industrial rehabilitation of Germany in that section of the country governed by the United States, General Joseph T. McNarney, Military Governor, said that little progress has been made towards the solution of the long-term problems of the German economy because Germany is still not being treated as an economic unit, and barriers to interzonal trade continue to be a major obstacle to the achievement of anticipated postwar production levels.

Many of the important raw materials needed to reach full production in factories in the U. S. zone, and to bring transport and other services to the necessary level of efficiency, must be obtained from other zones of Germany.

In addition, the amount of industrial capacity to be left in Germany according to present plans will be sufficient to produce the amount of goods necessary to a minimum standard of living only if free interzonal exchange of goods, services and raw materials is possible. This capacity will have to be increased if it becomes necessary for each zone to be self-sufficient, General McNarney said.

In the chemical field, coal is the most important raw material, not only as a source of heat and power, but as a base for coke, coaltar, calcium carbide and countless other derivatives, and hence the small coal allocations allotted to the chemical industry in Germany as a whole is the main reason for the current low production rate. Since there is a scarcity of chemicals in all four zones, there are many restrictions on interzonal trade in chemicals. This fact makes the U. S. zone's position difficult, since it depends heavily on the other three zones for coal, coke and coaltar products, and wholly for rubber and synthetic ammonia, both of which require coal for production.

The dye and pharmaceutical plants in the U. S. zone are large consumers of intermediate products obtained from coaltar products. The rubber fabricating industry in the U. S. zone produces a variety of items from gaskets to automotive tires. However, neither synthetic rubber nor carbon black, necessary in the production of tires and tubes, is produced in the U. S. zone.

Sulphur, used in the vulcanization of rubber and in other chemical industries, is not found in Germany and must be imported.

The most common basic chemicals—sulphuric acid—is made out of pyrites, and the U. S. zone is largely dependent on the British zone for this important raw material. The British zone is the largest producer of coke, a raw material for the manufacture of calcium carbide. This product is used in the manufacture of cyanamid (a nitrogen fertilizer), acetylene gas for cutting and welding, and synthetic organic products for the plastics, lacquer and food industries.

In July, 1945, General McNarney said, chemical production throughout the U. S. zone was virtually at a standstill. The coal, coke, raw materials and transport necessary for any substantial production were unavailable. Lack of transport prevented the movement of potash from the stockpiles at the two mines in the zone to satisfy the urgent needs of agriculture. With no coke, the Trostberg cyanamid plant was idle. Soap was being produced at the rate of one and one-half ounces per person per month. The only chemical field showing a reasonable rate of activity was biologicals, which were being produced at a rate of about 60 percent of 1938 output.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Although price changes in medicinal botanicals were few last week, they were important and the leading movements were a sharp rise in quotations on senega root and a substantial drop in the quotations on ipecac. Domestic fenugreek seed also moved against buyers and blonde fleaseed from India was more expensive. Condimental items were less active than usual and the leading developments came in black and red peppers—both of which were very scarce in all positions.

Demand in general showed a seasonal broadening that tended to keep market undertones very firm and to curtail most tendency toward competition for business in medicinal drugs. The position of domestic drugs was one of special firmness and the consensus was that articles that underwent some decline during the collection season have every chance to reverse the price trend and to sell at advances that in some cases are likely to be substantial.

Imported drugs were steady, on the surface at least. But because of the international situation as to money, credits, exchange, and the general programs for recovery, such merchandise as constitutes an important place in the economy of Central European countries is subject to commercial winds that change frequently and make the future of values indeterminate. Locally, imported goods showed a fair degree of price stability last week but that situation can change quickly with a shift in the foreign position of such articles.

Balsams

Fir—Very firm. Demand moderate but generally for more than jobbing requirements. Prices were well maintained in the absence of local competition.

Peru—The market was purely routine in activity but open quotations lacked further decline, though the tendency of most sellers was to meet buyers' bids if within reason.

Barks

Canella Alba—Stocks were generally short. Some lacked supplies and were unable to quote. Demand was very small. Prices continued to hold in very firm position.

Cocillana — Demand has already broadened, coming mainly from those who make compounds seasonable during the Winter months. Buyers find the market not overly well stocked with prompt delivery material.

Condurango — The small quantities that have been imported from South America seem able to cope with current volume of demand, which was reported small last week. Firm spot prices occupied by this article.

White Pine—Seasonal demand is developing along normal lines and the article begins its more active season in very steady price position.

Wild Cherry—Stocks were not likely to prove excessive. Collection was none too satisfactory during the past season. Values hold very firm at the beginning of the larger season of request.

Beans

Calabar — Little interest was displayed but prices held firm in keeping with the very small amount of material that might be found after mucn work in this market. Restoration of normal reserves is an item on the more future agenda of importers.

Vanilla — Importers indicate that practically all of the United States quota of Bourbon beans has been shipped to this country and it will be highly difficult to improve on the amount of unsold stocks now available here. The market was firm in undertone. New crop Mexicans are months away.

Berries

Fish—An arrival of 128 bags from Bombay, India, was reported.

Raspberries—The market was virtually bare of substantial supplies since most of this year's crop went into the fresh fruit market in quick-freeze form.

Saw Palmetto — The primary market in Florida has not ventured much information on this article for some time past. Last reports mentioned difficulties in getting the item colleced. Collection costs average much higher than normal.

Flowers

Calendula—While unchanged as to open quotations, reports suggested that buyers might be successful in getting bids accepted in some quarters. Domestic flowers cannot compete with foreign goods now and probably won't until the next world war—which should mean never again.

Chamomile — Prices in all primary markets supplying this country were on the firm side and have apparently established a comparatively firm spot position for this article regardless of the fact that current quotations are far above the normal price of the item.

Saffron—The arrival of 400 cases of Spanish flowers as reported in the previous issue should have read four cases. An arrival of 400 cases at one time would be the beginning of a new era of epoch. There were numerous inquiries regarding so large an alleged arrival.

Gums

Arabic—The market held reasonably steady. It was unchanged mainly because of prevailing import costs do not permit spot quotations to sag under 14c. per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 1,800 bags from Port Sudan.

Aloe—Further arrivals of Cape aloes totaled 95 crates from Capetown, South Africa. The arrivals over the past month have been substantial and the trend of the market seemed to be toward a more competitive position.

Karaya—Demand was steady and of

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, domestic, futures, ½c. per lb.
Fleaseed, blonde, 1c. per lb.
Senega root, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cumin seed, India, 1c. per lb.
Mustard, Montana, yellow, 7¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 5c. per lb.
distant, 6c. per lb.
red, chillies, Carolina, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ipecac root, whole, 25c. per lb.
powdered, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, China, buds, 8c. per lb.
Kwangsi, broken, 5c. per lb.
Saigon, all medium, futures, 4½c. per lb
Pimento, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
275.7	271.9	272.6	240.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended September 27

New York

Alfalfa leaves, 5 bales: filthy.
Arnica flowers, 40 bales: not N.F.
Balsam oil, 13 drums: not N.F.
Capsicums, 1,157 bags: insect infested.
Carragheen moss, 150 bales: insect infested.
Chillies, 2,445 bags: insect infested.
Colombo root, 179 bags: insect borings.
Coriander seed, 2,043 bags: filthy.
Cottonseed meal with castor pomace, 955 bags: poisonous substance.
Cumin seed, 250 bags: excess foreign organic matter.
Digitalis leaves, 39 drums: filthy; excess foreign organic matter.
Ergot, 2 shipments, 520 packages: filthy; 1 filthy and not in waterproof and airtight container.
Fenugreek seed, 529 bags: filthy.
Horehound, 138 bales: filthy and snail shells.
Manioc meal, 16,000 bags: insect infestation.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 153 drums: name of product not on drums.
Rose buds, 138 bags: filthy.
Senna leaves, 150 bales: not U.S.P.
Sage leaves, 115 bales: filthy.
Valerian root, 80 bags: not N.F.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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excellent proportions. Importations last week totaled 1,336 bags from Bombay, India, and were without adverse effect on the prevailing price structure.

Locust Bean—Importations totaled 1,200 bags and came to a market of reasonable activity and more than steady prices.

Mastic—Limited stocks governed firm prices on spot—prices that must almost bewilder shippers in the primary market when they recall what their normal return on this gum was for many years.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Holding firm at all points and subject to a steady call out of spot stocks, always at firm and well maintained prices. Arrivals totaled 19 bales from Capetown, South Africa.

Deer Tongue—Those who like a dash of this article in their pipe tobacco won't find the article overly plentiful this year. The market was under supplied regardless of the absence of much spot demand at the present time.

Laurel—Turkish leaves in future arrival position were advanced to 17c. to 17½c. per pound.

Lobelia—The article was sparingly offered. Collection was better than some had expected but it still failed to create a normal spot reserve for local dealers. Present demand was light.

Marjoram—Some tendency to advance spot prices was noted in the instance of Chilean material. However, sellers retained open quoted unchanged. Many wonder when France again shall offer the item.

Senna — Strong in all markets, particularly that in India where the item is under excellent control on the part of the larger and more reliable of shippers. Local conditions were a sure reflection of the primary market position.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides — Only small stocks were available and these were held at prices certainly unattractive to all buyers save those for whom necessity knows not the law of normal values.

Ergot — Steadier and lacking in further decline so far as spot quotations were concerned. One house seeking to enter the import business as an agent recently asserted that the Food and Drug Administration was closing its eyes to goods arriving in bags. Perhaps that is so. But it is more important to note that in the list of recent detentions by the Food and Drug Administration, one shipment was detained because it arrived in containers not waterproof and airtight. This detention was in line with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for USP ergot. The total quantity detained was 520 packages in two shipments, some of which were detained because of filth.

Roots

Aletris—Nor readily obtainable and always selling at prices that were high and strong. Demand was not very active.

Gentian — Reasonable quantities were available at prices disposed to assume a more competitive position because of the substantial arrival in recent weeks of goods bought to greater advantage in the European primary markets.

Ipecac—Prices were decreased under the influence of more stock which was $5.75 to $6, and powder was $6 to $6.25 per pound.

Rhubarb—It was a buyers' market to a considerable extent notwithstanding the fact that current quotations far exceeded normal selling prices both at home and in the primary market—more especially China. Demand was promptly satisfied last week. Imports from China were 24 cases.

Senega—A sharp and upward reversal of price trend set this root at $2.30 per pound spot to align it with replacement cost.

Seeds

Anise—Prices held very steady. Released Syrian seed was offered at 49c. to 50c. per pound. Conditions did not favor a return of Bulgarian seed to this market.

Caraway—The fact that no more Russian seed was being offered left the market without a ripple. Plenty of seed from other countries was in hand.

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TRADE MARK

Coriander—Some Italian seed has reached this market and was offered at 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound on the basis of if and when released.

Cumin—Spot stocks were almost nil. Most offerings were on a future arrival basis and for Indian seed, the market was higher at 37c. to 37½c. per pound.

Fenugreek — Prices for domestic seed at the source were raised to 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Mustard—Montana yellow futures at the source were higher at 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Weather conditions in Montana were reported turning adverse. All low priced seed seems to have been withdrawn from the contract market.

Spices

Cassia—China buds were lower at 36c. to 37c. per pound. Broken Kwangsi was down to 19c. to 20c. Saigon all medium was lower at 39c. to 40c. and all medium afloat was 38½c.

Pepper—Reports said that the government of India has allocated 2,000 tons of black pepper to the United States and 500 tons to South American countries. It now but remains for the importer here to obtain an import license and the shipper to get an export permit from the Indian authorities. Practically no spot black pepper was available but dealers said the market would readily prevail at 70c. to 72c. per pound if any crept out of hiding; pepper has a way here of appearing unexpectedly. Black pepper nearby futures were higher at 61c. to 62c. while distant futures were 51c. to 52c. Red Carolina chillies were up to 60c. to 61c. per pound.

Pimento—Spot was 23¾c. to 24¾c. per pound and futures were 23¼c. to 23¾c. The price at the source, minus permitted additional charges, was around 19½c. Operators there get a commission of 25c. per bag, according to report.

Markets at Other Centers

..Los Angeles, Oct. 2.—Trading in botanical drugs and spices remained slow here this week. Supplies are scarce, the demand good. Prices are steady, as follows:—

Marjoram — French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, Sage guaranteed to contain less than 12 percent stems was named at 34c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Croton, N.F., cns., 50c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, dms., 50c. per lb.
redist., U.S.P., dms., 20c. per lb.
Spearmint, dms., $3.25 per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
226.8	216.9	198.0	225.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Business in the essential oil market was moderately good last week as the trade swung into Fall, the preparation period for Christmas buying. Upward price revisions were noted in five oils, and there were no reductions. The highlight of the week was the return of most houses to the quoting of prices for peppermint and spearmint oils, both of which remained in a troubled condition. A few oils were arriving in the American market with heartening regularity, and the optimists in the trade felt that the future would show an improvement in supply all along the line.

Trading was comparatively active during the period under review as cosmetic and perfume houses laid in supplies for the impending holiday sales. The market showed a less marked improvement than it might because of the unusually high level at which it operated all during the summer months. But the general market picture was healthy, and promised a successful winter.

Shortages, which continue to dog the industry even at this late date since the end of world hostilities, sponsored increased prices in croton and sandalwood oils last week and prices firmed in many others. The difficulty for war-torn countries to rehabilitate their industries has made itself felt in the American market for many months, and it was considered likely that the restricted production would continue well into the next year and a half. There has been a decided improvement, however, in the importing of many oils, and it was felt in other quarters that the majority of the oils would be available in quantity at favorable prices within a year.

The impact of the termination of ceiling prices for peppermint and spearmint oil continued to make itself felt last week as prices were still moving upward.

Essential Oils

Anise—An active buyer demand followed on the heels of the price reduction of the previous week, and there were indications that prices might be further reduced as stocks were in good supply. The majority of the volume trading was done in the lower-priced oil.

Angelica—Trading in both root and seed oils was restricted last week by the tight supply situation. Prices were unchanged from the high levels they had assumed several weeks previously. Demand was moderately strong, but dealers reported that only small spot stocks were moving to consumers.

Bay—The market was generally conservative during the period under review although demand remained constant enough to hold prices at the levels which have been maintained for several months in West Indian oil. Imports for the week included twenty-seven cases and four drums from the Dominican Republic.

Bois de Rose—The continued shortage of this item seriously affected the production of linalool, and resulted in making the latter item practically unobtainable in many quarters. Trading in the oil was moderate and limited to the higher priced stocks. Prices were steady and unchanged. Imports included 114 drums from Brazil.

Bergamot—Stocks which had been depleted entirely during the war years began to assume normal proportions last week as natural Italian oil made its way into the American market with increasing regularity. Prices were steady following the reduction of the previous week, and trading was active.

Cinnamon — Indications were throughout the trade last week that stocks of bark oil were seriously depleted as certain dealers failed to quote. Those firms offering maintained their prices at the previous levels.

Citronella—The stock situation continued to ease last week as imports swelled the volume of oil available in the American market. It was reported that fifty-six drums arrived from Ceylon during the period under review. Indications were that there was a slight firming tendency in prices although trading last week was carried on at the previous levels.

Croton—Rising prices at primary markets forced an upward revision of quotations in the American market last week as dealers offered the oil in a range of $4.75 to $5.50 per pound, an increase of 50c. per pound from the previous level.

Cumin—Indications during the period under review were that prices for this oil were firming and might be increased in the near future. Trading was normal, but stocks were limited.

Cypress—Replenishment of stocks posed a problem for dealers last week, and several were unable to offer any oil. It was considered unlikely in some quarters that the supply situation would be eased materially in the near future from the regular sources.

Dillweed—The urgent demand from pickling interests during the past few weeks, depleted stocks to a point where very little seed or weed oil was available last week. Some dealers had withdrawn quotations, and indications were that prices for the limited offerings would advance.

Eligeron—Limited production of the oil by growers, and dealer disinterest was reflected last week as few houses were quoting on this item.

Eucalyptus — Demand was maintained at a high level last week as the supply situation remained relatively tight. No price changes were indicated after the increase of a few weeks ago. Imports during the period under review included 260 drums from Australia, and two drums from Brazil.

Grapefruit—Prices for Florida oil varied slightly last week as one dealer quoted at $2.45 per pound, 17c. per pound above the previous high quotation in the market. The range established by the change was from $2 to $2.45 per pound.

Lavender—French flower oil was tending toward an upward price revision last week as stocks of that lavender were in poorer supply than the other grades. Prices for spike were firm at the reduced price effected three weeks ago, and stocks were improving as shipping from the sources gained in volume.

Lemongrass — Buyer interest was maintained at the previous high level last week as consumers were eager to obtain stocks at the new, reduced price. The gradual accumulation of stocks continued with the arrival of 26 drums from India, but the availability of the oil was still far short of demand.

Lime—The steady supply of West Indian oil, promised by the crop prediction in mid-Summer, continued to flow into American markets last week as 212 cases were imported from the Dominican Republic. Buyer interest was strong in the wake of the price reduction of 10c. per pound noted the previous week, and trading was extremely active.

Mace—Indications were last week that the shortage of this item had struck many dealers in the American market, as quotations were withdrawn. Prices at the primary markets for raw materials continued to be firm, but there was no further increase in prices in the American market.

Nutmeg—Demand continued steady last week as stock shortages forced two dealers to withdraw quotations. There was very little material available anywhere in the trade, and prices were firming as the stock situation showed no indications of being relieved in the near future.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Demand was very good during the period under re-

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

view as prices continued to firm up and stocks fell short of buyer needs. Stocks continued to move into the American market from Brazil at a steady rate, but in small volume. Imports last week totaled forty-five drums, five drums less than arrivals during the previous week.

Orange—No further price variations were reported during the period under review, but the market remained active at the new levels, and the stock situation was gradually improving. Imports for the week included 309 cases from Brazil.

Peppermint—There was a gradual clearing of the cloud of doubt which had confused the peppermint market since the removal of price ceilings, and quotations were once more forthcoming. Natural oil was quoted in a range of $8 to $8.15 per pound at New York, and that market's listings for redistilled U.S.P. oil ranged from $8.35 to $8.75 per pound. These prices were effective last week, but the position of the growers was still uncertain enough to indicate that prices could vary materially in the future. The distillers in the Oregon and Washington area entered the last month of the maximum price control period imposed by the regional administrator of the Office of Price Administration on August 1. The control, established for a period of ninety days, stipulated that the maximum prices for the custom distilling of peppermint oil in those states should be 45c. per pound of oil distilled, with minimum charge of $10 per tank if the yield was less than twenty-two and one-half pounds. The maximum prices do not include the service of hauling the peppermint hay to the still, but do include the disposing of the residue and the cleaning of the tank. Any labor or any part of the distillate furnished to the distiller as partial payment for the service must be evaluated and an equal amount deducted from the maximum price for the service of distilling that oil.

Petitgrain—Buyer interest remained steady during the past week, and trading was maintained at the moderately high level of recent weeks. There were no further price fluctuations noted. Imports during the period under review included fifty cases and twenty-five drums from Argentina.

Sandalwood—The increasing difficulty of supply and high replacement cost forced one dealer to quote a higher price of $17.50 per pound last week. The range began with a quotation of $11.15 per pound and extended to the figure mentioned above. Imported during the week were fourteen cases from India.

Spearmint—The situation remained troubled last week as oil was becoming available in small quantities at high prices. Quotations on the New York market ranged from $11 to $13 per pound during the period under review, but it was reported that it was impossible to determine what the course of supply or prices would be in the next few weeks. Buyers were maintaining a cautious view, hoping that eventually prices would drop to a more desirable level.

Vetiver—Stocks remained relatively tight during the period under review, and prices continued to be firm. Quotations were made for Haitian oil in a range of $32.50 to $35 per pound. There were no imports reported during the week.

Aromatic Chemicals

There was little change noted in the aromatic chemical market last week as the regular headaches continued to plague dealers and buyers alike. The strike in the plants of a principal raw material producer continued, wornout equipment broke down at intervals forcing cessation of operations while maintenance crews made repairs with a minimum of replacement parts, and all types of containers were at a premium. It was reported that some dealers had invoked an allocation system for the few small stocks of material they had available and that offerings and deliveries were made only to regular consumers. Prices did not vary materially from the levels which have been in force for some time, and buyer interest was slackened somewhat as it appeared impossible to obtain worthwhile quantities of chemicals.

Treemond Co. Moves

The Treemond Company, manufacturing chemists, New York, has been moved to new quarters at 153 Waverly place where additional laboratory facilities will permit a larger production schedule. The new telephone number is Watkins 9-6076.

N.Y. BIMS Hold Final Golf Outing

Winners of the final golf tournament of the New York BIMS, a social organization of buyers, importers, manufacturers and salesmen, held at Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, L. I., included the following:—

John H. Curry, of Ogilvie Sisters Sales Corporation; John Cavalero, of Stelz Company, Inc.; B. T. Bush, of Bush Aromatics, Inc.; Russell Boland, of Topics Publishing Company; C. R. Keeley, of Beauty Fashion; Al Bradley, of Kay-Daumit Company; Wm. McMahon, of Drug Topics; George Penny, of Cooke-Waite Division of Sterling Products; Ray F. Ougheltree, of Bri-Test Products Corporation; Louis Bezard, of Parfums Schiaparelli, Inc.; Adolph Weinberger, of the Weinberg Drug Company; Peter L. Forsman, of the C. H. Forsman Company; Frederick L. Butz, of the White Metal Manufacturing Company; Richard H. Grant, of the Houbigant Sales Corporation; Stanley Sapery, of the Victor Metal Products Company; James McInnes, Jr., of the Commercial Solvents Corporation; Frank A. Nicholson, of the Richardson-Taylor Globe Corporation; Ross A. White, of the E. N. Rowell-A. L. Wirz, Inc., and J. E. Valentine, of the Oxzyn Sales Company.

Tariff League Dinner Set for October 17

The sixty-first annual dinner of the American Tariff League will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on October 17. United States Senator Owen Brewster, of Maine, will be principal speaker.

The program will get underway at 2 p.m. with a meeting of representatives of hand industries in the Astor gallery, to be followed at 4 p.m., in the same room, by the annual meeting of the league. Election to the board of managers will be held, and Dr. John L. Coulter, Washington consultant, will report on national and international tariff matters. The board of managers will then elect league officers for the coming year.

The dinner will be held in the Starlight roof and the league president, H. Wickliffe Rose, will make his annual report.

Greenleaf Inc. Elects D.L.McNinch President

D. L. McNinch has been elected president of Greenleaf, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, Chicago. He succeeds W. F. Arnold who is no longer connected with the firm. The company also announces that its offices have been moved to 1013 Webster avenue, Chicago 14, with the new phone number being Diversey 2367.

Penn. Salt Names Fulmer To Engineering Staff

Joseph H. Fulmer, formerly connected with the Ethyl Corporation, New York, and Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has joined the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Vivadou Names Sales Head

Louis Sasmor has been appointed sales manager of V. Vivadou, Inc., a division of Universal Laboratories, New York. Mr. Sasmor, who has been associated with the cosmetic and drug business for more than thirty years, joined Vivadou, Inc., in 1934 as syndicate sales manager, handling distribution through major chain outlets. Previously he was sales manager for Crystal Corporation, cosmetic manufacturer, New York.

Trade Briefs

Drug Products, Inc., New York, reported in OPD last week as having filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution, should have read Drug Projects, Inc.

M. A. D. Products, Inc. has been incorporated in New Jersey to deal in cosmetics and toilet preparations. New York offices will be at 17 East Forty-second street.

Prince Matchabelli, Inc., recently named Paul W. Pearson as sales manager. He will operate under the direction of Leo V. Talamini, executive vice-president and director of sales.

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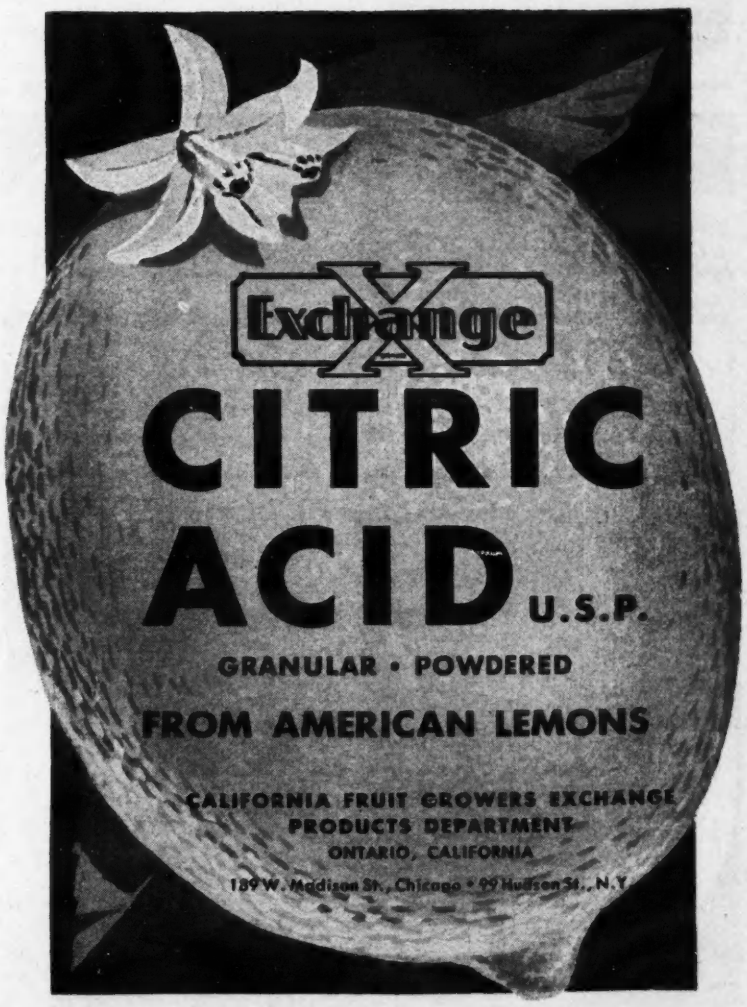

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Toronto, Canada
135 Commissioners Street West
Montreal, Canada
325 West Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois
904 Lindeke Building
St. Paul, Minnesota
Amargura 160
Havana, Cuba

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 54

ROSEWOOD OIL—9 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Para—23 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Manaus—11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Manaus—21 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Manaus—6 dms, Roure Dupont, Inc, Manaus—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus—2 dms, P R Dreyer, Manaus—5 dms, Tombarel Laboratories, Manaus—3 dms, A Chiris & Co, Manaus—4 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Manaus—5 dms. Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Manaus—5 dms, Fulton Chemical Co, Manaus—5 dms, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Manaus

SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Madras—9 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Madras

SEEDLAC—1,950 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta—500 bgs, C H Timm Co, Calcutta—250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta—625 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta—1,050 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta—200 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Calcutta—1,000 bgs, Bradshaw, Praeger & Co, Calcutta—425 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta—500 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta—400 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta—750 bgs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Liverpool

SHARK LIVERS—50 bbls, Arista Oil Product Co, Rio de Janeiro

SHELLAC—2,965 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta—250 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta—4,410 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta—300 bgs, Bradshaw, Praeger & Co, Calcutta—1,750 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta—400 bgs, E Meer & Co, Calcutta—1,950 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta—850 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta—200 cs, Montrose Corp, Calcutta—200 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Calcutta—2,000 bgs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta—500 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta

SODA SULPHITE—30 kgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Bristol

SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam—143 bbls, H Sundheimer Co, Copenhagen

STARCH—100 bgs, Keller Paper Co, Inc, Rotterdam

SUNFLOWER SEED OIL—2,650 tons, Harrison & Crossfield, Buenos Aires

TAMARINDS—37 cks, Barclay Bank, Roseau

TANTALITE—5 bgs, Melbourne

TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,552 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos—3,000 bgs, National Starch Product Co, Santos—6,990 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Santos

TI TREE OIL—4 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Melbourne

TONKA BEANS—39 cks, Trinidad

TUCUM KERNELS—1,538 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Parnaiba

TUNG OIL—115 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Hongkong

TURMERIC—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

VALONIA—4,165 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir

VANILLA BEANS—4 cs, Barclay Bank, Roseau

WATTLE BARK—5,468 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban—Extract, 1,004 bgs, Littlejohn & Co, Durban—1,017 bgs, H S Kattenborn & Co, Durban—7,110 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Beira

WOLFRAM ORE—30 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Hongkong

WOOL GREASE—27 dms, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONES—291 bgs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires

CHROME ORE—3,803 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques

GALLNUTS—168 bgs, J S Young Co, Hongkong

MANGANESE ORE—3,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Calcutta—2,500 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp, Durban—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Vizagapatam

MICA—324 bgs, Asheville Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro

PEATMOSS—900 bls, Carl Gastmeyer, Rotterdam

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—19,663 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

Boston

GLUESTOCK—197 bls, H Remis & Co, Buenos Aires—67 bls, 76 rolls, H Remis & Co, Santos

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,725 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires—3,641 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co, Buenos Aires

Chicago

BONES—3,434 bgs, International Commercial Co, Buenos Aires

GALLS—7 trcs, International Commercial Co, Montevideo—143 bbls, International Commercial Co, Buenos Aires

LIME OIL—14 cs, Hunzikers, Inc, Roseau

MACE—14 cs, Warfield Co, Grenada

SEEDLAC—300 bgs, C H Timm & Co, Calcutta

TANKAGE, LIVER & GLANDULAR—900 bgs, International Commercial Co, Montevideo

TUCUM KERNELS—3,077 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods, Parnaiba

Cincinnati

COTTON LINTERS—448 bls, Railway Supply & Mfg Co, Santos

Cleveland

TUNG OIL—314 tons, W G Smith Co, Shanghai

Detroit

GLANDS—53 bbls, Parke Davis & Co, Buenos Aires

Indianapolis

GLANDS—22 bbls, Eli Lilly & Co, Buenos Aires

Minneapolis

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—380 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Mombasa

Norfolk

CHROME ORE—6,689,750 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Beira

MANGANESE ORE—1,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Vizagapatam

Peoria

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Mombasa

Philadelphia

ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Port Sudan

ASBESTOS—300 bls, Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co, Durban

BONES—4,450 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Buenos Aires

CANARY SEED—634 bgs, Buenos Aires

CHROME ORE—1,198 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Beira

CORUNDUM CONCENTRATE—2,213 bgs, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques

CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, T G Cooper & Co, Liverpool

GLYCERIN—77 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires—60 dms, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires

ROSEWOOD OIL—15 dms, Mahogany Industries, Manaus

RUTILE ORE SAND—3,682 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Sydney

SHELLAC—50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

VANILLA BEANS—15 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Roseau

WATTLE BARK—4,433 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban

WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—4,985 bgs, Bank of New York, Durban

ZIRCON ORE—2,220 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Sydney

San Francisco

CINNAMON—221 bls, Bengor & Co, Colombo

MACE—16 cs, S L Jones Co, Grenada

NUTMEGS—25 cs, Hecht & Co, Grenada

OITICICA OIL—360 dms, S L Jones & Co, Fortaleza

TUNG OIL—230 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Shanghai—235 tons, S L Jones & Co, Hongkong

Seattle

ANISE, STAR—100 bls, Chung Sai Trading Co, Hongkong

CASSIA—150 bls, Chung Sai Trading Co, Hongkong

St. Louis

EUCALYPTUS OIL—15 dms, National City Bank, Melbourne

Wilmington

WITHERITE—500 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Liverpool

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Petroleum Derivatives

The petroleum derivatives market was generally fairly active last week although acute shortages in some materials curtailed trading. The supply situation in the majority of the items included in this field was, however, in excellent condition and the consumers were making inquiries in force and receiving prompt delivery. Supply in the lighter fractions was particularly good with each item moving quickly in a very active market. Petrolatums and waxes, on the other hand, were experiencing a grim period of shortages which acted to restrict trading greatly. Paraffin wax was in particularly short supply, and that market was the dullest of the group.

Reports of the crude petroleum industry for the week ended September 21, indicated an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output was 4,775,000 barrels or 2,000 barrels above the total of the preceding week. Daily average runs to stills of 4,785,000 barrels were 107,000 barrels below the level of the preceding week, but 337,000 barrels above the week ended September 22, 1945.

One oil company posted prices for Montana crude ranging from $1.20 to $1.60 per barrel depending on the gravity of the oil. This change was a departure from that company's former policy of flat price buying.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas—Buyer interest was maintained at a high level last week as suppliers were able to meet all demands and provide ready delivery. Prices were unchanged by the steady buying, and were firm at the previous levels.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Seasonal buyers continued to promote the major portion of business in this market last week, although interest generally was high. Prices were steady and remained at the previous levels.

Lacquer Diluent—The market remained in approximately the same position it had occupied for several weeks. There was an active buyer interest in the moderate offerings available, and deliveries were moving good sized stocks into the hands of consumers. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Prices held steady in the market last week as fairly liberal offerings were made to a moderately good demand. There were no price changes reported during the period under review.

Rubber Solvent—Buyers continued to evince an active interest in the fairly liberal offerings dealers were able to make available for immediate shipment. The activity in this market has been maintained for several weeks, and shows no inclination to lessen. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent — Business continued at a steady pace last week and no further price increases were noted after the ½c. per gallon change effected in Group 3 the previous week. Substantial shipments were made against contract orders and buyer interest was constant

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Buyer inquiries remained frequent last week as large offerings were available in all markets. Prices held firm at the levels of the previous week.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the end of September 21 totaled 222,664,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 221,903,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represented an increase of 761,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 643,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 118,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Consuming industries in the area continued to seek more material in an attempt to maintain production schedules. The market generally held firm.

Aromatic Naphthas—Trading good, steady market.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Unchanged prices, active interest.

Lacquer Diluent—Widespread orders, firm prices.

Mineral Spirits—Prices firm, active inquiry.

Rubber Solvent—Unchanged market, acctive interest.

Stoddard Solvent—Good inquiry, market holding.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Fair trading, unchanged prices.

Los Angeles—Buying interest remained steady. Supplies were good, and the market tone was firm.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Synthetic resin manufacturers continued to receive large shipments of new material last week as the derivatives moved very well. Deliveries against previous contracts were regular and prices were firm at the level of recent weeks.

Heptane — Increasing shipments helped to revive slackening buyer interest last week. Inquiries for small lots picked up slightly with an improvement in trading being noted, but inquiry for future delivery was strictly routine. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Hexane—Routine trading kept the market alive last week, and inquiries on spot were only fair. Deliveries were fairly well maintained. No price fluctuations were noted during the period under review.

Pentanes—Comparatively large shipments were made to contract consumers last week as activity in the quiet market was confined to routine trading. There were no price changes effected during the period under review.

Propane—Activity in this market continued at the previous fast pace as fuel materials were sought after by industrial consumers and movement of stocks was in large volume. There were no changes in the prices which held firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Interest in lighter fractions was maintained last week, and supply-demand relationships were of a strong type.

Butane—Firm market, excellent supply.

Heptane—Moderate interest, steady prices.

Hexane—Fair buying at unchanged prices.

Octanes—Quotations holding to good call.

Pentanes—Prices steady, trading fair.

Propane—Stiff market, extensive inquiry.

Los Angeles—Active buyer interest continued to be reported.

Supplies were excellent.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—In spite of the fact that producers were operating at full capacity last week, deliveries on new orders were slow. Shipments of material on past orders were fairly well maintained, although some quarters reported acute shortages of stocks. The prices, which held firm, were unchanged.

Paraffin—Demand thoroughly exceeded supply last week as it had for many weeks previous. Depleted stocks handcuffed producers who found it impossible to meet more than a small portion of the consumers' needs. Prices were firm and unchanged during the period under review.

Petrolatums — Demand held very strong last week as supply continued in a restricted position. There was absolutely no anticipation of better conditions throughout the trade, and it was reported that the supply situation was at the lowest point so far. Prices were unaffected by the limited trading.

White Mineral Oil—Gradual accumulation of workable stocks helped to relieve the acute shortage which had gripped the trade for many months. Buyer interest was revived with the prospects of obtaining material, and the market experienced its first activity in some time. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Petrolatums and waxes were maintained in a generally firm to strong position last week with supply falling short of demand.

Paraffin—Demand good, unchanged prices.

Petrolatums—Moderate trading, firm market.

White Mineral Oils—Active interest, prices steady.

Los Angeles—Demand for paraffin wax remained high, but extremely poor supply limited trading.

Fuels and Lubricants

Diesel—There was a fairly active demand for this fuel last week as prices remained at the previous levels. Imports for the week totaled 71,054 barrels from Curacao.

Fuel—It was reported, during the period under review, that 222,000 barrels of fuel oil from Aruba and 60,751 barrels of fuel oil from Mexico had arrived in American ports.

Trade Briefs

Midland Oil Corporation stockholders, in special meeting, recently approved the merger of Sterling Petroleum Company into Midland, effective immediately.

Lion Chemical Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiary of Lion Oil Company, has discovered a new oil field one mile west of the town of Iuka, Pratt County, Kansas.

M. W. Kellogg Company, petroleum engineers, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, has issued a new brochure, "Fluid Progress," which depicts the economic significance of the fluid catalytic-cracking process of oil refining as improved since the war to its present most advanced state.

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For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Market activity retained its slightly withdrawn position last week as shortages and the indefinite future in many of the paint product basic materials forced buyers to be patient and wary. The long-awaited action by the Argentine government in the setting of prices for casein developed last week, and the American market accepted the decision with mingled feelings. Naval stores approached a tighter supply position as export demand exceeded domestic consumption and production was terminated for the season.

Many items in the paint market which were in fairly good supply last week were hampered in movement by the cautious attitude of buyers who eyed the shortages in other vital items and wondered whether it would be good sense to accumulate a large inventory of those materials available when other basic items were still short and without definite prospects of improvement. Thus the market activity could be measured fairly accurately by considering the movement of the least available item.

The Argentine government, which assumed control of all exports August 24, established minimum prices for casein at 40⅝c. for lactic and 43¼c. for rennet last week, with the result that the American market, withdrawn awaiting that decision, felt compelled to with-hold for a little longer in the hope that there would be a reversal of that price position. It was generally felt that the shipping and handling costs added to the high source price would make the sale price in the United States prohibitive. Still it was anticipated that there would be trading and quoting in the near future as consumers began to seek material.

Naval stores supply was materially below the levels of previous weeks, during the period under review, as the majority of the production which had accumulated in the primary markets during the period of watchful waiting while the Office of Price Administration was considering the price revisions in rosin and turpentine, had been dispersed to dealers and consumers. Export demand for both items was at a very high level, but sellers felt that it was more advantageous to sell to established consumers in the interest of future buying than it was to satisfy the needs of foreign consumers.

That attitude represented a loss of 10 percent profit on foreign sales for dealers in turpentine, but it was heartily applauded by domestic consumers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Butyl acetate, norm. ferment., Ill., Ind., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 1/10c. per lb.
other production, 7/10c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, norm. ferment., Ill., Ind., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 0.05c. per lb.
other production, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
154.5	154.5	147.4	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead—The Civilian Production Administration announced last week that lead quotas for manufacturers of impression lead and producers of sheet, pipe, and other components of new chemical equipment would remain the same for the fourth quarter as they were for the third. The only change in quotas effected by CPA decision was that manufacturers of automotive replacement batteries who used more than seventy tons of lead during the third quarter would be limited to 80 percent of the amount used in the third quarter. The industry still awaited action of the Office of Price Administration regarding the appointment of an industry advisory committee, and it was reported that the naming of the group was bogged down by procedure in the Office of Industry Advisory Committees. Following the appointment of the committee, a two-week period must elapse before the advisors can meet with the price agency to request price increases or decontrol, and it was generally felt last week that delays would prohibit the setting of new prices indefinitely. Smelters' receipts of lead scrap reached a new high during July, according to a Bureau of Mines report. The intake of 56,229 tons in that month, a 40 percent gain over the previous month, was almost 10,000 tons greater than the record established in October, 1945. Treatment of scrap also exceeded all previous records, amounting to 45,425 tons, and stock of scrap and residues held at the end of July totaled 101,989 tons, continuing a six months' upward trend. Outstanding gain in receipts of lead scrap by smelters occurred in battery lead plates which jumped from 27,556 tons in June to 38,907 tons in July, 74 percent of which came from scrap dealers. Consumption of battery plates by smelters in July amounted to 30,935 tons, compared with 23,407 tons treated in June. Consumption of all lead-base scrap and residues in July was increased 27 percent in comparison with the previous week. Total output of the secondary lead industry in July amounted to 41,312 tons. Maximum prices for common grade remained at 8¼c., New York.

Zinc—There was very little change in the market last week as producers and consumers alike awaited the announcement of the Office of Price Administration affecting ceiling prices. Some sellers were disposing of their monthly output to consumers who had contracted to the year's end, and others were selling production on the basis of prevailing prices at the time of shipment. It was reported that a few sellers were disposing of only their premium output, retaining that being produced at the current ceiling price. Bureau of the Census statistics for July indicated that shipments of zinc and zinc-base alloy castings during that month decreased for the second consecutive month, falling to 22,000,000 pounds. This was 6 percent less than the 24,000,000 pounds shipped in June. Unfilled orders on July 31, totaling 108,517,000 pounds, were slightly higher than at the end of June. Imports of refined zinc into the United Kingdom during the first eight months of 1946 amounted to only 19,349 long tons, a drop of 59,628 tons or 75 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year. Prime Western slab was quoted at 8¼c., East St. Louis.

Pigments

The market did not vary materially from that of the previous week as short stocks and limited trading were general. There was a steady demand, but dealers were totally unable to meet the buyer interest. Prices did not vary, remaining at the levels of the past several months, and it was felt by many in the trade that there could not possibly be any fluctuations until competitive buying and selling were able to exert an influence.

Litharge—In spite of the admission of dealers that there was practically no material available for sale anywhere, buyers continued their inquiries last week. The movement of stocks was confined to very small lots which were eked out to regular consumers. Prices were steady at the previous levels.

Lithopone—The pessimism, which hung over the trade during the previous week, was unrelieved last week as stocks were virtually non-existent. The acute shortage of basic materials held the production facilities motionless and no new stocks were being made available in any quarters. Buyer interest was optimistic enough to continue making inquiries, although it was generally recognized that efforts to buy any quantity were pretty fruitless. Prices were unchanged.

Orange Mineral—There was very little trading last week as the market picture was unimproved. Shortages continued, very few stocks were moving to consumers, and buyer interest

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—10-7-1946 75

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was diminishing. There were no price changes.

Red Lead—Buyers maintained their interest last week, but there was absolutely nothing to buy. Raw material shortages stalled production to a crawl, and indications were that improvement of the situation was still a thing to be anticipated in the distant future. Prices were unchanged.

White Lead—There were practically no stocks of white lead available last week as the industry seemed to reach the bottom of the supply decline which has been continuing for several months. The situation in the United States was duplicated in foreign markets as reports from New Zealand that imports there had been cut from the monthly war-time level of 2,250 long tons, from the United Kingdom, to 100 tons per month and that a further slash to fifty tons was anticipated. The 800 tons formerly arriving there from Australia, recently reduced to 125 tons per month, has ceased entirely. No help could possibly be expected from the United States or South Africa, and Canada was able to promise New Zealand only fifteen tons monthly.

Zinc Oxides—Occasionally small stocks were available last week, but in general there was little trading. Buyer interest remained steady, in spite of the admitted shortages, and prices were unchanged.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes — According to a second quarter report of the Bureau of Mines, the shortage of barytes on the East Coast due to the lower production in the States of Georgia and Tennessee was offset by the increased activity in Arkansas and Missouri. The overall picture showed a high gain in baryte production second only to the record output in the third quarter of 1945. The total output amounted to 180,952 short tons, an increase of 26,362 over the first quarter output of 154,590 short tons. Baryte for well-digging in the Gulf area led the distribution list with an increasing amount going into the making of lithopone as the construction program unfolded. Imports from Mexico amounted to 13,760 short tons for the second quarter.

Graphite — Imports for the week amounted to 1,750 bags which arrived from Ceylon.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Bone Black—A Department of Commerce report for August indicated a total of 1,116 short tons of bone black produced from all sources. This showed a slight increase over the 1,105 short tons produced in July. However, this was more than 200 tons less than the amount produced in June. Shipments totaled 1,041 short tons. At the close of August 1,781 short tons of this commodity were on hand.

Iron Oxide — Arrival in American ports of 3,560 bags of this product was reported during the past week. This shipment originated in England.

Driers and Flatteners

Napthenates — Producers reported that production of this material remained at a high level and that the supply continued to remain adequate enough to fill the demands of an active buyers' market. A reported upswing in prices had not been verified during the period under review. Prices continued to remain firm.

Stearates — The production outlook on this material appeared dismal. One producer reported that due to the lack of raw materials he would be forced to close his plant at least temporarily. Buyer interest continued to remain very active and the small amount of stocks available were eagerly sought. There were no reported changes in prices.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—A producer has announced an advance of 1c. per pound, and a schedule of 7c. per pound for tankcars; 7.5c. for tankwagons; 8c. for carlots; and 8.5c. for less carlots.

Butyl Acetate — Production continued to lag behind demand. A producer announced an increase in prices for October of 1/20c. per pound. The new quotations for normal fermentation produced in Indiana and Illinois were 22c. per pound for tankcars; 22.5c. for tankwagons; 23c. for car-

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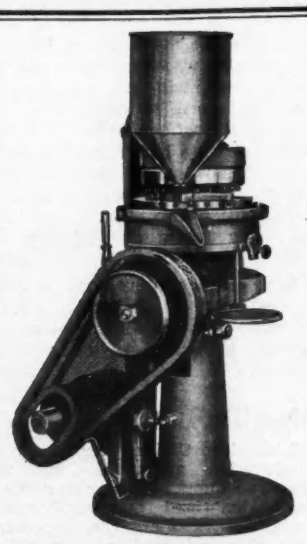

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lots, and 23.5c. for less carlots. Other production was up to 20½c. per pound in tanks; drums, carlots, 21½c.; less carlots, 22c.

Butyl Alcohol—An inadequate supply of grain and molasses continued to retard production of this material. A producer has effected a price change for October in products made by normal fermentation in Illinois and Indiana. The advance was 1/10c. per pound and the quotations were as follows: 24.4c. per pound for tankcars; 24.9c. for tankwagons; 25.4c. for carlots, and 25.9c. for less carlots. Other production was advanced 1c., making tanks 21.6c. per pound; drums, carlots, 22.6c.; less carlots, 23.1c.

General Maximum Price Regulation No. 37 has been amended by OPA to effect a price change in the production of butyl alcohol by one producer at Curtiss Bay, Md., beginning October 7. The reason for this change was attributed to the fact that this producer shifted in the process of making butyl alcohol from molasses to corn. It also provided that for every increase or decrease of .029c. per bushel of corn, the price of butyl alcohol could be increased or decreased .005c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Domestic trade in the market slowed last week as buyers began to recognize the inadvisability of accumulating stocks of only one material needed in their manufacturing processes. The restricted supply of other basic materials hampered full-scale production, and the high prices for rosin and turpentine made it expedient for manufacturers to withhold purchases until they can be guaranteed delivery of all materials used. Both turpentine and rosin had begun to approach a tighter supply position as the flood of stocks, which followed the lifting of price controls on rosin and the increased ceiling for turpentine, had been distributed to dealers and producers were left with empty storage facilities.

Rosin—Export demand for rosin was maintained at a high level last week, but with the tightening supply situation, many dealers felt it incumbent upon them to satisfy the needs of their regular domestic consumers before turning their attention to foreign markets. The export quota for rosin for the third quarter (fourth quarter of the calender year) was set at 75,000 drums. Production has ended in the South, and it was reported that the producers and dealers were primarily concerned with plans for next year. The Chicago market reported that buyers were maintaining strong pressure to purchase additional material with relatively little success. The market was generally featured by strength. Ruling prices at Chicago in five-drum lots were: B grade, $8.80 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $9.72; M grade, $9.72; WW grade, $9.76.

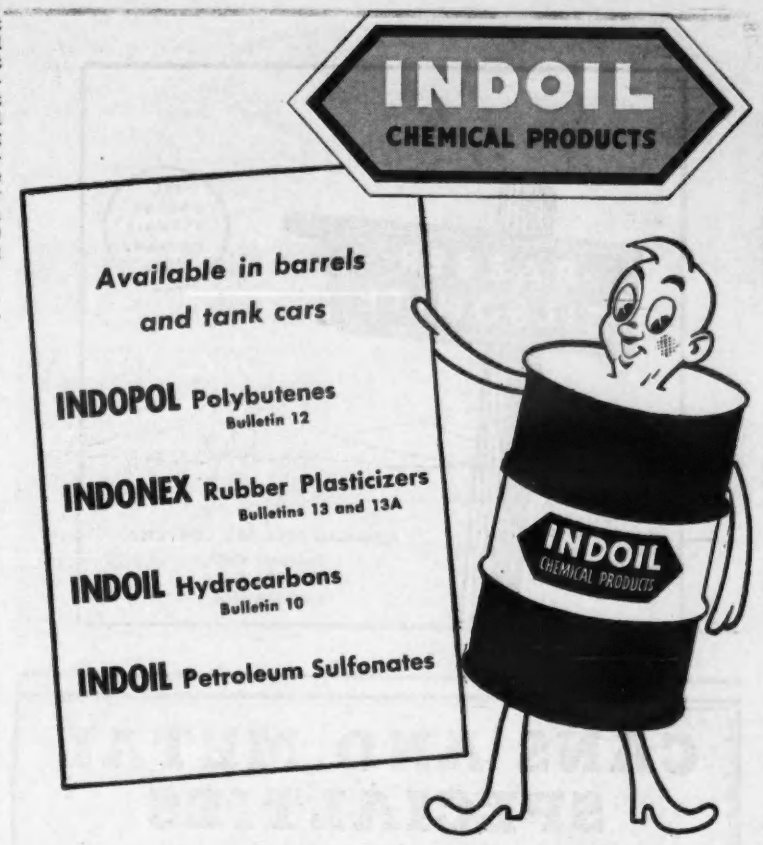
Savannah, Oct. 4.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80	...
D	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	...
E	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	...
F	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.63	...
G	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.72	...
H	7.63	7.63	7.72	7.72	...
I	7.63	7.63	7.72	7.72	...
K	7.63	7.63	7.72	7.72	...
M	7.63	7.63	7.72	7.72	...
N	7.63	7.63	7.72	7.72	...
WG	7.72	7.72	7.73	7.73	...
WW	7.75	7.75	7.76	7.76	...
X	7.75	7.75	7.76	7.76	...
	Drums				
Sales	241	...	529	...	287
Receipts	49	50	177	54	65
Shipments	...	...	...	398	...
Stocks	12,014	12,064	12,241	12,305	13,370

Turpentine—Demand for turpentine domestically was fairly strong during the period under review, while the export demand was increasing rapidly. Stocks were becoming limited in the wake of the wild trading that followed the increase of the ceiling price, and sellers felt that it was the wiser course to sell to the domestic market at the ceiling prices rather than to take advantage of the 10% higher sale price for stocks going directly to foreign purchasers. The Chicago market reported that the call for turpentine was holding well and that prices were being maintained firmly at the ceiling level. Ruling prices at Chicago were: Five-drum lots, $1.20 per gallon; five wood barrels, $1.24.

Savannah, Oct. 4.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Monday	$1.05 ...	1,479	1,389	3,967
Tuesday	1.05 ...	12	54	3,925
Wednesday	1.05 ...	...	61	3,864
Thursday	1.05 ...	123	398	3,580
Friday	1.05 ...	524	525	3,588



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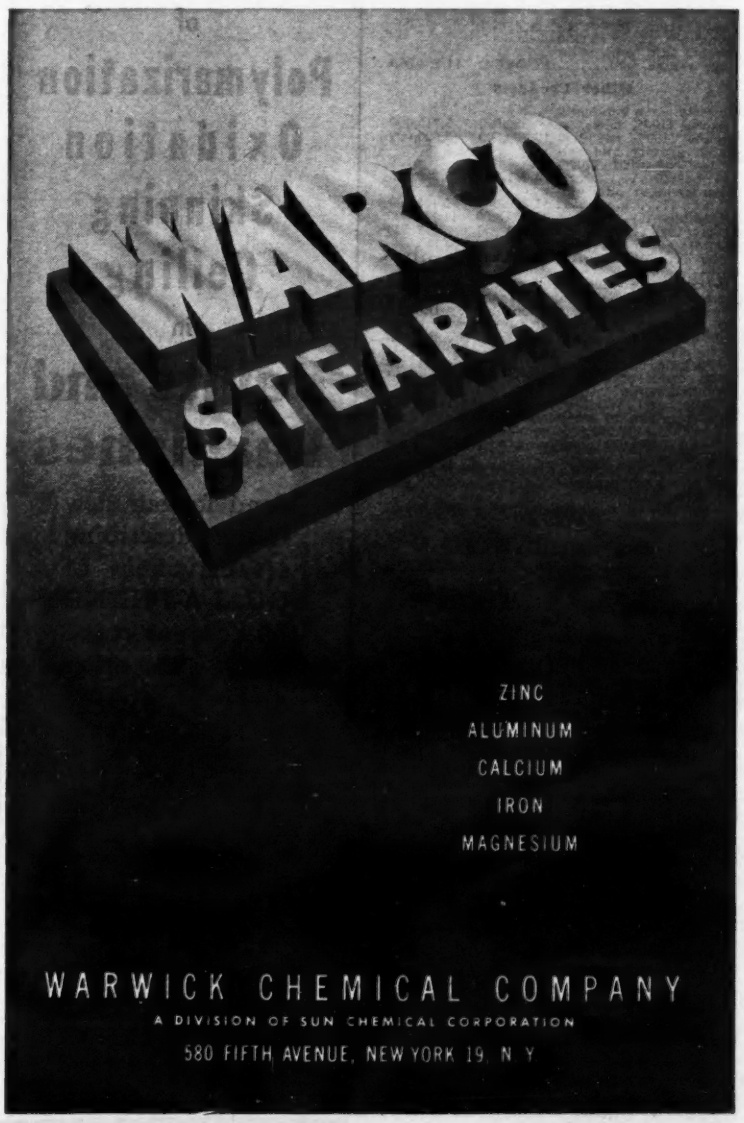

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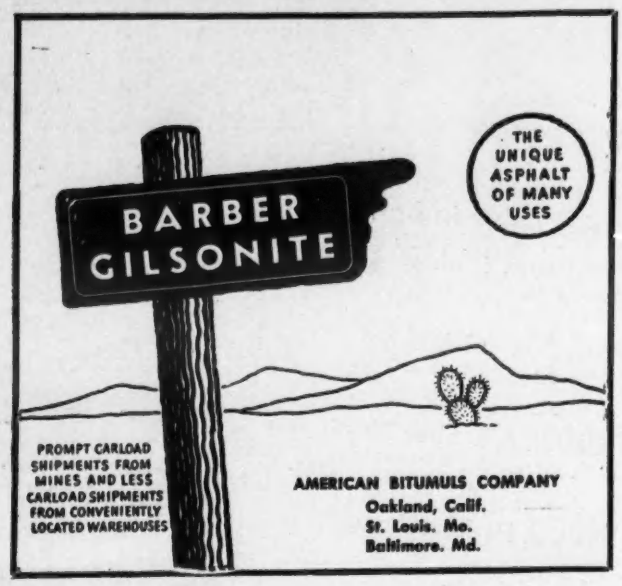

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Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: August

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for August, 1946, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds—Production	Pounds—Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	3,633,000
Refined	[2]	1,427,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	1,071,000	871,000
No. 3, crude	232,000	785,000
Dehydrated	286,000	1,781,000
Sulphonated	.....	230,000
Chinawood or tung oil	[2]	2,714,000
Coconut, crude	39,614,000	30,709,000
Refined	16,603,000	16,955,000
Corn, crude	17,158,000	16,202,000
Refined	14,748,000	2,306,000
Cottonseed, crude	26,021,000	24,042,000
Refined	21,354,000	82,163,000
Linseed	57,290,000	46,652,000
Olive, edible	.....	20,000
Inedible	.....	20,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	56,000
Oiticica	.....	1,981,000
Palmkernel, crude	[2]	3,283,000
Refined	.....	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	3,759,000
Refined	.....	213,000
Peanut, crude[3]	3,185,000	8,444,000
Refined	6,790,000	6,844,000
Sesame	.....	4,000
Soybean, crude	107,441,000	115,523,000
Refined	106,081,000	98,870,000
All other	2,402,000	1,840,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	107,300,000	2,019,000
Neatsfoot oil	124,000	226,000
Tallow, edible	7,781,000	5,170,000
Inedible	79,605,000	88,378,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[4]

Cod	208,000	1,064,000
Codliver	28,000	735,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,106,000
Other fish	[5]24,277,000	12,358,000
Other liver	337,000	384,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	42,128,000	45,212,000
Wool grease	1,751,000	1,552,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	20,765,000	22,338,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,927,000	2,967,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,556,000	1,108,000
Grease and lard oil	3,481,000	3,598,000
Oleo oil	4,216,000	590,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,494,000	5,477,000
Stearic acid	6,217,000	4,824,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[6]	390,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,352,000	1,698,000
Inedible	1,088,000	1,071,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	5,208,000	5,558,000
Tallow oil	3,911,000	1,147,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	18,658,000	14,794,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	6,864,000	5,745,000
crude (100% basis)	12,629,000	13,626,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	5,211,000	6,286,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	81,360,000	81,421,000
Inedible	15,021,000	14,136,000
Shortening	134,921,000	567,000
Winterized vegetable oils	21,145,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosures of operation of individual establishments.
[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[4] Includes 16,291,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 7,076,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.
[5] Includes 15,106,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 11,164,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.
[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons—Consumption	Tons—Stocks Aug. 31
Castor beans	1,362	19,504
Copra	31,294	48,551
Corn germs	21,319	374,000
Cottonseed	88,540	140,411
Flaxseed	78,096	92,649
Soybeans	358,647	275,278
Tung nuts	[1]	.....
Peanuts[2]—		
Farmer's stock[3]	1	17,705
No. 2 and oil stock[4]	4,280	3,589
Other	1,496	4,089

[1] Included in other seeds.
[2] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on consumption and stocks of peanuts.
[3] Weights shown for peanuts in shell. Stocks figures include quantities held for making peanut butter, candy, and for other uses, as well as for crushing.
[4] Weights shown for shelled peanuts. Stocks figures include quantities held at all commercial locations, principally for crushing into oil and meal.

Trade Briefs

Bond Wallpaper Company has been organized in Baltimore, Md., with offices at 1529-31 East Baltimore street.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has appointed Harry A. Walker plant engineer at the company's plant in Lecheria, Mexico.

Monsanto Appoints Two Asst. Research Heads

Dr. C. K. Bump and H. W. Mohrman recently were appointed assistant directors of research of the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company. It was announced also that Harold F. Park was appointed senior chemist. Dr. Bump will be in charge of general application and technical service sections, while Mr. Mohrman will head the physics and physical testing sections. Both men were formerly research group leaders.

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Owens-Illinois Must Pay Minn. Income Tax

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, which sold $1,782,778 worth of its products in Minnesota in 1941 through salesmen operating in the state, must pay the state $4,945.81 income taxes, plus interest, the State Board of Tax Appeals has ruled.

The board held that foreign corporations operating in Minnesota but not licensed in the state should be taxed exactly as domestic corporations. The company contended the Minnesota tax was in violation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

Sabin Named CPA Plastics Div. Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

Archie R. Sabin has been named chief of the plastics and protective coatings branch of the Civilian Production Administration's chemicals division, succeeding Wells Martin, resigned. Mr. Sabin was formerly head of the alcohol and plastics section of the Office of Price Administration's chemicals and drugs price division.

Maas & Waldstein Buys Smith-Davis

Maas & Waldstein Company, manufacturer of paint products, Newark, N. J., recently announced the acquisition of the Smith-Davis Paint Company, Los Angeles. C. R. Parry, Pacific Coast division manager for many years with Maas & Waldstein, will supervise the new plant.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. To Build Twindow Plant

Plans have been completed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for the construction and equipping of a fabricating and assembly plant for the production of twindow, the new, double-glazed insulating unit at Creighton, Pa. The new buildings will adjoin the present plateglass plant. Construction will begin, says Harry B. Higgins, president of the company, as soon as approval is got from the Civilian Production Administration.

Approximately $750,000 will be spent in the construction of new buildings and in remodeling a 100-by-200-foot building acquired with the property of the former Penn Iron Works, adjacent to the present company property. This will provide a modern, integrated plant, 200 feet by 500 feet.

Industrial Powders, Inc., Plant Completed

Industrial Powders, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., announces completion of its installation in Brooklyn, and that it is now fully equipped for the production of electrolytic copper and copper oxide powders for metallurgical uses and for the paint, electrical, plastics and chemical industries.

Du Pont to Exhibit

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will sponsor an exhibit at the Automotive Service Industries Show, to be held in Atlantic City, December 9-14. Featured will be the company's line of chemical specialties, nitrocellulose lacquer and synthetic resin finishes.

Trade Briefs

American Viscose Corporation announces the resignation of William C. Appleton as president and director, and the election of Dr. Frank H. Reichel, chairman, to succeed him in both positions.

Paul B. Richardson, for the past five years supervisor of distributive education in the Bureau of Business Education of the New York State Education Department, has accepted the newly created position of director of the new Utica Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences. This institute will be devoted to instruction in retail business management and certain mechanical and industrial specializations. It is one of five new institutes authorized by the State legislature offering two-year postsecondary preparation for technical positions.

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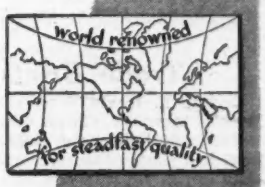

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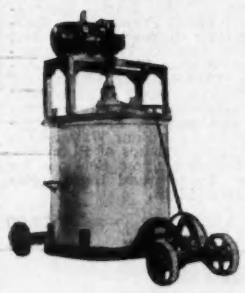

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General Mills Starts Soybean Oil Refining

Oil-refining operations were started September 19 by General Mills, Inc., of its soybean processing plant at Belmond, Iowa. This is the first of four units planned for that plant. The others are expected to be in operation in about two months.

The refining unit now in operation removes lecithin from crude soybean oil by a degumming process. It is under the supervision of the company's chemical division headed by Whitney H. Eastman. This division also operates a polyamide resin plant in Minneapolis and is preparing to construct an organic chemical plant at Kankakee, Ill.

General Mills constructed early this year at Belmond a soybean elevator with a storage and working capacity of 1,500 bushels. It will soon construct an office building just south of the elevator.

Webber & Smith Firm Organized in New York

Robert I. Webber and Holland W. Smith, jr., have organized the firm of Webber & Smith in New York to specialize in pigment and chemical sales and technical service. Offices are at 52 Vanderbilt avenue.

Mr. Webber's background includes three years with the lead and zinc pigment manufacturing division of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company; four years with the Eagle-Picher sales staff; eastern manager of the Evans Lead Corporation and sales representative for the Thompson-Weinman Company and the Chemical Products Corporation.

Mr. Smith was with the mining and production division of Thompson-Weinman and later came to the New York office where he was active in product development, technical service and sales.

Jacques Mfg. Names Lenth Research Head

The Jacques Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of baking powder, Chicago, has appointed Dr. C. William Lenth as director of research, succeeding Dr. J. R. Chittick, who held the post for thirty years, and who will continue to serve the company as technical consultant.

Dr. Lenth is closing his office as chemical consultant which he maintained for two years after leaving the post of chief of the soap, glycerine and industrial oils division of the War Food Administration.

Calco Assigns Fried To N.Y. Sales Staff

The pigment department of the Calco chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed John B. Fried Metropolitan New York district sales representative. Mr. Fried was a chemist for the United Color & Pigment Company, Newark, N. J., from 1933 until 1934 when he joined the Glidden Company as a salesman in New York and Philadelphia.

A.C.Dillman Leaves Dept. of Agriculture

Arthur C. Dilman, long one of the leading experts in the country on the improvement of seed flax, has retired from the Department of Agriculture after thirty-eight years of research work. Mr. Dillman plans to continue his work with the Flax Development Committee of the linseed industry, with headquarters in Minneapolis.

Trade Briefs

George F. Davis, formerly with R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, manufacturer of household cleaning products, has joined the executive staff of Neal D. Ivey Company.

Louisville Soy Products Corporation board of directors has authorized a 33⅓ percent expansion in productive capacity. The decision will enable the Louisville plant to process 100 tons of soybeans daily, compared with seventy-five tons heretofore.

Malmstrom Chicago Head

Steven T. Goode has been appointed general manager of the Chicago office of N. I. Malmstrom & Co., processor of wool fat and lanolin, New York. He returned to the Chicago sales staff in 1945 following five years service with the Air Corps.

Vila Gets Plastics Post In Naugatuck Chemical Div.

George R. Vila, formerly assistant development manager for the Naugatuck chemical division of United States Rubber Company, has been appointed sales manager for latex, Lotol, rubber dispersions and plastic products. Mr. Vila will make his headquarters at the chemical division's plant in Naugatuck, Conn., and will also maintained an office at the company's general offices, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Highlights of the oils and fats market last week were the advances of price ceilings on crude and refined corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybeans oils; retail ceiling on oleomargarin, cooking and salad oils, shortening, salad dressing, mayonnaise and base prices for soybeans effective October 1. OPA announced increases of 1¾ cents per pound, on crude cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils; refined oils; cottonseed 1.93 cents per pound, peanut 1.86 cents per pound, corn and soybean 1.89 cents per pound. Higher retail ceilings on oleomargarine, cooking and salad oil, mayonnaise salad dressing and shortening averaged 2½ cents per pound. OPA added that each reseller will employ current markups to his new costs, but will not take new ceilings until he receives notification of the first shipment from suppliers bearing the new rates. Soybeans base prices were increased 15 cents per bushel, No. 2, yellow and green were advanced from $2.10 to $2.25 per bushel and black and V mixed from $1.90 to $2.05 per bushel. At the same time distributor's markups for resellers and seasonal storage charges were raised

Higher ceilings slightly improved trading in new crude cottonseed oil last week but bids for considerable quantities of both cottonseed and soybean oils for nearby and forward shipment were not accepted by producers.

With cattle and hog slaughter at record low levels and rapidly diminishing supplies of tallow and grease held by soapmakers, the soap production was seriously affected and it was stated that some small manufacturers may be forced to cease operating within the next few weeks.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, crude, 1¾c. per lb. refined, 1.89c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, 1¾c. per lb. refined 1.93c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, 1¾c. per lb. refined, 1.86c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 1¾c. per lb. refined, 1.89c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, all grades, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
210.0	205.8	204.6	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Feature of the market last week was the increase of 1¾c. per pound on crude oil and 1.93c. per pound on refined grades by OPA, effective October 1. Higher ceilngs improved trading and new crude oil was rapidly moved from storage. Business was moderate for forward delivery at the new ceilings. In order to obtain crude oil, buyers were reported offering 7,500 pounds of shortening or cooking oil for each tankcar of crude.

Higher retail ceilings averaged 2½c. per pound on oleomargarine, cooking and salad oils, shortening, salad dressing and mayonnaise also effective October 1.

Memphis, Oct. 2.—Situation continued tight. Scattered sales transacted in cottonseed oil. Cottonseed meal production largely traded for cottonseed. Cotton crop this section deteriorated from earlier prospects.

Linseed Oil

Buying interest for linseed oil continued urgent last week, but with oil stocks in this area practically cleaned up, sellers were compelled to limit the acceptance of orders to small lots on the open billing basis. It also was stated that sellers may be forced out of the market within the few days. Production of oil in the West was reported to have been reduced by the withholding of flaxseed from the market by growers with the expectation of eventually getting higher prices should government controls be removed in the near future.

Arrivals of Uruguyan linseed oil were reported at 325 tons and 547 tons of flaxseed at New York last week for allocation. A shipment of 3,000 tons of oil was reported enroute from the Argentina and 6,000 tons were being loaded.

The Canadian government it was reported had allocated 32 tankcars of linseed to the United States for immediate shipment. This was equivalent to 100,000 bushels of seed.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—There was little or no change in the flax situation, receipts continuing to fall off as growers marketed their other crops and kept flaxseed back in the country. Demand was excellent in the cash market and the full ceiling price was paid by all buyers. Meal became a factor in the situation as many shippers of flaxseed demanded service on meal if seed was to be released to commission houses for shipment to market.

	Receipts 1945-46		Shipments 1944-45	
This week	487,900	1,302,000	232,900	104,500
Since Sept. 1	3,791,900	8,586,000	973,500	655,100

OPA raised ceilings on a specified group of paints and permitted manufacturers to add to the ceilings 3.3c. for each pound of linseed oil contained per gallon of paint, effective 12c. a gallon of ready mixed, exterior house paint, 11c. a gallon for undercoat house paint, 8c. a gallon for floor paint, interior and exterior and floor enamel, 6c. a gallon for interior gloss and semi-gloss paint, 11c. a gallon for wall primer-sealer, 4c. a gallon for flat wall paint, 17c. a gallon for colors in oil, and 11c. a gallon for roof and barn paint. The new ceilings range October 2. The increase amounts to from 2c. to 6c. above earlier ceilings.

Flaxseed — Farmers were withholding seed. Demand was active.

Minneapolis Oct. 2.—Oil buyers and the crushers were willing but the present ceiling price on oil, 17.8c. per pound in zone 1, kept buyers and sellers from doing business. There was a fair to good volume of oil shipped against old contracts and a moderate amount said to be going into storage at distributing points, however, the volume of new business on a forward basis was at a minimum.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follcws:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	7,380,000	8,040,000
Since Sept. 1	29,940,000	32,800,000

Buenos Aires, Oct. 4.—No flaxseed shipments were made last week. Visible supply of flaxseed was estimated at 3,500,000 bushels.

London, Oct. 4.—Linseed oil, spot, quoted at 135s. per 112 pounds.

Hull, Oct. 4.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, October; Calcutta, £37 nominal, October; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Supply conditions were still tight. Producers were unable to accept new commitments, and delivered limited quantities against old orders. Demand continued urgent.

Coconut—While inquiry was active, trading was quiet, as consumers awaited the announcement of allocations. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Corn—OPA increased ceiling 1¾c. per pound on crude oil and 1.89c. per pound on refined grades, effective October 1 Offerings continued scarce as supplies were scanty.

Oiticica — Imports totaled 2,910 drums at New York last week, which were consigned against old orders. Supplies on the spot and for prompt delivery continued scarce. Demand was active and unsatisfied. Offerings for shipment from Brazil continued scanty.

Olive—Inquiry was moderate, but trading was slow. Bids at ceilings were turned down as sellers awaited the removal of OPA controls. Arrivals were noted at 3,745 drums at New York from Syrian ports last week against the refined soybean oil exchange quota. Reports from California stated that olive-oil producers were seeking the decontrol on domestic oil, in view of the lifting olives from government restrictions.

Peanut—Higher price ceiling became effective October 1. Crude oil was advanced 1¾c. per pound and refined grades 1.86c. per pound. Some business was reported in crude oil for nearby shipment at the new ceilings. Demand was active, but actual trading was limited. Crushers received 7,500 pounds of shortening or cooking oil for the sale of each tankcar of crude oil. Peanut harvesting in Ala-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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bama and Georgia was reported at its peak and was expected to end within the next few weeks.

Soybean—Price ceiling on crude oil was raised 1¾c. per pound and refined grades 1.89c. per pound by OPA, effective October 1. Bids for considerable quantities of new crop crude oil at new ceilings were reported unaccepted by producers last week.

Sunflowerseed—Arrivals totaled 2,649 tons at New York last week and consigned U. S. Commercial Co. for allocation to consumers.

Tung—Consumers were seeking supplies for spot and prompt delivery, which were unavailable as arrivals from China were not offered for resale and were delivered against contracts placed months ago. Offering for shipment from China were freer and quoted fractionally below ceilings for forward delivery. Buyers were reluctant to purchase ahead, because of the uncertainty of getting supplies of linseed oil to be used in conjunction with tung oil. Arrivals totaled 1,060 tons and 646 drums at San Francisco and New York last week for delivery against former contracts.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Scarcity of supplies continued to limit trading to small lots at ceilings. Packers were out of the market and renderers output was reported negligible. Consuming demand continued active.

Lard—Inquiry was keen, with trading practically at a standstill because of the light hog slaughter.

Tallow—Outside of small lot trading at ceilings, the market continued dull. Cattle slaughter continued at record low levels. Packers were out of the market and consumers depended upon renderers for limited supplies. Steadily diminishing soapmakers inventories, it was stated may compel some of the smaller manufacturers to cease operations within the next few weeks.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Refiners bids at ceilings were not accepted by producers last week. Inquiry for refined oil continued urgent, but supplies were scarce owing to the difficulty of obtaining crude.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—Menhaden fishing operations were virtually at a standstill last week because of the sudden change from mild weather to winds of gale intensity which affected the production. Producers continued to refuse to accept bids at the ceiling of 8.9c. per pound, bulk, works, and were upset because menhaden oil was not included with sardine oil in the recent OPA order which permitted sellers oil and meal of the latter to book sales on an open billing basis up to October 7. Vigorous protests are certain to be made by the Atlantic fishing interests.

Sardine—Light catch of sardines in northern California to date was reflected in the scarcity of offerings of sardine oil. Demand was active with refiners bidding at ceilings, which were turned down.

Los Angeles, Oct. 2—Crude sardine oil trading this week was at a standstill. Bids at ceiling were refused. Catch for the season in northern California up to September 27 was 16,112 tons, compared with 77,007 tons for the same period last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Demand continued urgent, but trading was restricted to a barter basis for scarce fertilizer materials and cottonseed. Market was firm at ceilings.

Linseed Meal—Urgent demand continued to absorb all offerings at the ceiling. Production was sold well ahead and resale offers were scarce.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—Demand for meal continued far in excess of supplies and crushers allocated their production where it would do the most good. Small accumulations of meal were reported in this market but the urgency of the demand and the volume of daily shipments seemed to refute this theory.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	8,420,000	12,780,000
Since Sept. 1.....	36,580,000	50,940,000

Peanut—Buying interest continued active, but crushers refused to book new crop meal and preferred to swap much of the production for scarce materials they need. Ceilings were unchanged and firm.

Soybean Meal — Reports from the West stated that growers were offering beans more freely at the higher prices, but requested the return of the meal from the beans. This restricted offers of meal, because of its need for bartering purposes.

Waxes

Beeswax — While trading was limited, prices held steady and reflected the strength of primary markets.

Candelilla — Market remains unchanged and steady, with demand reported light and for immediate needs.

Carnauba—Consuming demand continued slow last week and under increased offerings, the spot market was easier. Prices declined about 2c. per pound. However, this weakness was not reflected in the Brazilian market and shipments were maintained at former levels. Interest in replacements was quiet, but offerings for shipment continued scarce. On the spot No. 2 North country was quoted at $1.76 to $1.78 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity; No. 3 North country $1.72 to $1.74; No. 3 N. C. refined $1.84; yellow, No. 1, $1.98 to $2.02 and No. 2, $1.96 to $1.98, same basis.

Montan—Small lots were in fair request for spot delivery. Prices were unchanged.

Ouricury—There was little interest in this market and quotations were reported unchanged and more or less nominal.

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7—Colloid Mills, Eppenbach, U. S., Charlotte, Premier and others.

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5—Devine, Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryers.

1—Buffalo Rotary Drum Dryer, 5'x12'.

1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 5'x6'.

1—Industrial Rotary Filter, 6'x3'.

1—Eimco Vacuum Filter, 4'x2'.

1—Fletcher Centrifugal Extractor, 40" with rubber-covered basket.

6—Raymond Pulverizers, No. 45, 00, 000.

3—Automatic Labelers, New Jersey, Pneumatic and Weeks-MacDonald.

2—Stokes Capsule Filling Machines.

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2—20"x48" water cooled 3-ROLLER MILL.

8—Stokes "R" Single Punch TABLET MACHINES, m.d.

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41—Phila. type HVT, Class 1, size 1100, GEAR REDUCERS, ratio 88 to 1, horsepower 16.7 at 1750 RPM.

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1—18"x18" exp., with Agitator.
1—40 gal. Burkhard, Coils and jacket.
1—150 gal. 36"x24", jacketed, agitated, with Condenser, catch-all, Vacuum Pump.
1—125 gal. 30"x30", jacketed with condenser.
1—250 gal. 40"x37", jacketed with condenser.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.

2—A. N. 4' dia. x 9' long atmospheric double drum dryers complete.

1—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.

3—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS: 5'x30', 6'x35'.

6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x13'.

1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.

2—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.

1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.

2—4'x20' ROTARY KILNS, Ruggles-Coles, geared-head, motor drive.

1—Colton No. 14 FULLY AUTOMATIC TUBE FILLER, Closer and Clipping Machine.

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Trade Briefs

Bedford Development Corporation, New York, has taken over sale of 'Lithcote,' corrosion-resistant coating and lining material, as representative of the Lithgow Corporation, Chicago.

Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has moved into larger quarters and has combined its two plants into one located at South Ashland avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

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1—COLTON 4½T Single Punch Tablet Machine.
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1—Pneumatic Scale Automatic Single Head Capper.
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For technical salesmen, chemists, engineers, pharmacists, and pharmacologists place your job orders with Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau, Inc. (Agency), 45 John street, New York City. Telephone COrtlandt 7-9650. Careful, confidential service to employers and applicants.

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Experienced paint salesman desires contacting paint manufacturer regarding sales to stores in New York City territory. OPD 147.

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Soda Ash

—Continued from page 3

num Company of America on the same subject.

It is understood that the Small Business Committee has interested itself in the soda ash problem as a result of protests made to it by Kaiser and Reynolds that they were being squeezed by their inability to obtain adequate supplies while other consumers generally were able to get about 90 percent of their orders filled.

Thus far Reynolds Metals has not been granted a rating by CC to obtain its soda ash needs, although representatives of the Small Business Committee said that it was in a worse position in relation to its soda ash needs than was Kaiser.

Fats, Oils Imports

—Continued from page 3

38-percent decline in the flaxseed crop in 1946. A slight reduction in soybean-oil prduction also is likely in the next 12 months.

Cottonseed oil production will continue at the low level of 1945-46, as the cottonseed crop is unusually small again this year. Butter production may increase slightly in 1946-47. Total output of fats from domestic materials in 1946-47 is tentatively forecast at 8.6 billion pounds, 3 percent less than a year earlier but about 5 percent above the 1937-41 average.

With reduced production in 1946-47, only a part of the net gain from the prospective increase in imports and decrease in exports will show up as more fats and oils for domestic consumption. Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils in the United States on October 1, 1946 probably will be 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 pounds smaller than the 1,655,000 pounds on hand a year earlier. Thus, consumption cannot be supplemented in 1946-47, as in the preceding 12 months, by drawing on stocks. Civilian consumption in 1946-47 (year beginning October) may be slightly larger per person than in 1945-46 but will be moderately below prewar and considerably below demand at ceiling prices.

Demand for fats and oils is expected to be maintained at a high level well into 1947 by record high peacetime levels of industrial activity and consumer income. Until mid-1947, prices of fats and oils probably will be at ceiling levels, or higher if ceilings are removed.

Trade Briefs

New Jersey Standard Oil Company has elected to the board William Naden and H. Janney Nichols jr.

Iraq Petroleum Company, 95 percent of which is owned by American, British, French and Dutch oil companies, will start wildcat oil drillings near Gaza, Palestine, as soon as equipment can be obtained from the United States.

California Standard Oil Company last week launched the first large tanker to be designed and built in the United States since the war. Named for F. S. Bryant, a company vice-president and director, it was christened by Mrs. Bryant.

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130 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.

Herbert Waterman
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Wiley & Company, Inc.
Calvert & Read Sts., Baltimore 2, Md.

Advertising Index

Acme Refining Corp..... 73
Albek, Albert, Inc..... 80
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp.....74, 83
Allison, Wm. M., & Co..... 69
Amcon Trading Corp..... 81
American Bitumuls Company..... 78
American Agricultural Chemical Co.. 1
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 45
American Can Co..... 19
American Cyanamid Company, Industrial Chemicals Div.....16, 17
American Firstoline Corp..... 44
American Potash & Chemical Corp... 64
Angus, W. W., Inc..... 86
Ansul Chemical Co..... 49
Armour Chemical Div..... 76
Arnold-Hoffmann & Co., Inc..... 74

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... 8
Barcan, Irving Co..... 85
Barclay Chemical Co..... 58
Barnett Laboratories..... 58
Barrett Division.....52, 55
Benet, S/A..... 64
Benzol Products Co..... 62
Bethlehem Steel Co..... 53
Biddle Sawyer Corp..... 69
Birch-Kline Co., Inc..... 44
Brighton Copper Works..... 80
Brill Equipment Co..... 85
Brode Corp., The..... 81

Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 25, 71
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.2, 62
Centflor Manufacturing Co..... 71
Ceramic Color & Chemical Mfg. Co.. 48
Chemical & Process Machinery Co.... 85
Chemical Products Corp..... 48
Chemical Sales Corp..... 88
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc..... 88
Chemo-Puro Mfg. Corp..... 63
Church & Dwight Co., Inc..... 45
Coleman & Bell Co..... 62
Colledge, E. W., General Sales Agent. 78
Colton, Arthur, Co..... 76
Columbia Can Company..... 78
Commercial Solvents Corp..... 6
Concord Chemical Co..... 82
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 35
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 84
Consumers Import Co., Inc..... 71
Continental Commodities Corp..... 69
Coupe, Robert A..... 50
Crosby Chemicals, Inc..... 77
Croton Chemical Corp..... 49
Cyclo Chemical Corp..... 63

Darling & Co..... 82
Deep Rock Oil Corp..... 73
Delton Products Corp..... 49
Diamond Alkali Co..... 47
Dickerson Company..... 55
Diehl, Wm., & Co..... 81
Distillation Products, Inc.....61, 64
Doggett, Stanley, Inc..... 78
Dow Chemical Co..... 21
Dreyer, P. R., Inc..... 72
Duff Chemical Co., Inc..... 48
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc..... 40

Edcan Laboratories..... 62
Edwal Laboratories..... 58
Eimer & Amend..... 63
El Dorado Oil Works..... 83
Emsco Equipment Co..... 85
Essential Aromatics Corp..... 72

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc..... 88
Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc..... 71
Felton Chemical Co., Inc..... 27
Ferro Chemical Corp..... 76
Fezandie & Sperrle..... 51
Fine Organics, Inc..... 58
First Machinery Corp..... 84
Flamort Chemical Co..... 50
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 70
Franks Stearate Div., Witco Chemical Co. 14
Fritzsche Bros., Inc..... 70

Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc..... 51
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 85
General Biochemicals, Inc..... 58
General Chemical Co..... 10
General Drug Co..... 26
General Mills, Inc..... 59
Golwynne Chemicals Corp..... 13
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 57
Gross, A., & Co..... 83
Gruman, J. B., Co..... 54

Hamilton Laboratories, Inc..... 64
Handel, M. I. J. Schulte, & Co..... 86
Hardesty, W. C., Co..... 81
Harshaw Chemical Co..... 12
Heat and Power Co., Inc..... 85
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 62
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 37
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 67
Horn, Jefferys, & Co..... 78
Hovey Petroleum Co..... 72
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc..... 47
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 70

Imperial Paper & Color Corp..... 75
Industrial Raw Materials Co.....73, 82
Inland Alkaloid Company..... 59
Interboro Chemical Co..... 47
Interlake Chemical Corp..... 54
International Selling Corp..... 48

Jones & Laughlin Steel Barrel Co.... 46

Kansas City Limeolith Co..... 80
Kelco Company..... 67
Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Spencer..... 24
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Inc. 76
Keto Chemical Co..... 64
Koch, W. Walter, Co..... 50
Kolker Chemical Works..... 50
Koppers Company, Inc..... 53
Koster Keunen Mfg. Co., Inc..... 82
Kraft Foods Co..... 34

Lamex Chemical Corp..... 62
LaPine, Arthur S., & Co..... 48
Lemke, B. L., Co..... 62
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc..... 82
Lever Brothers Company..... 58
Loeb, H., & Son..... 85
Lucidol Corp..... 65
Lueders, George & Co..... 70

Maas, A. R., Chemical Co..... 47
Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 85
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 70
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 78
Marine Magnesium Products Corp.... 61
Mathieu, A. H., & Co., Inc..... 48
Maxim Chemical Corp..... 64
McKesson & Robbins, Inc..... 57
Metalsalts Corp..... 65
Metasap Chemical Co..... 74
Michigan Chemical Corp..... 50
Mineral Pigments Corp..... 76
Miranol Chemical Co., Inc..... 49
Monsanto Chemical Co..... 15
Multiphase, Inc..... 49
Mutual Chemical Co. of America.... 51

National Aniline Div..... 23
National Can Corporation..... 20
National Oil Products Co..... 60
National Rosin Oil & Size Co..... 80
Natural Products Refining Co..... 51
Neuberg, William D., Co..... 11
Neville Company..... 75
Newark Steel Drum Co..... 50
New Jersey Zinc Company..... 38
Niacet Chemicals Corp..... 49
Niagara Chlorine Products Co..... 51
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co., Inc. 72

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pancoast, B. K., Co., Inc..... 69
Parsons, M. W..... 79
Peek & Velsor, Inc..... 68
Penick, S. B., & Co.....61, 66, 71
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co..... 62
Pennsylvania Refining Corp..... 73
Petrolite Corp., Ltd..... 82
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 43
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp..... 54
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 44
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co..... 88
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Columbia Chemical Div. 45
Polak & Schwarz, Inc..... 72
Potash Co. of America..... 55
Prentiss, R. J., & Co., Inc.....65, 68
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble.....58, 81
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 1
Pure Calcium Products Div..... 1
Purocaine, Inc..... 61

Raymond Laboratories..... 86
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 45
Reconstruction Finance Corp..... 31
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc..... 39
Riches-Nelson, Inc..... 49
Rosenthal, H. H., Co..... 48
Rufert Chemical Co..... 13

Sackler, Nathan, & Son..... 48
Schimmel & Co., Inc..... 79
Seaboard Distributors, Inc..... 50
Seydel Chemical Co..... 64
Sharples Chemicals, Inc..... 53
Shell Oil Co., Inc..... 80
Skelly Oil Co..... 28
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc..... 88
Solvay Sales Corp..... 33
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co., Inc.... 48
Spencer Chemical Co..... 32
Standard Brands, Inc..... 56
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)..... 77
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey..... 30
Standard Specialty & Tube Co..... 63
Standard Ultramarine Co..... 80
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 45
Stein Equipment Co..... 85
Sun Oil Co..... 29
Swope Oil & Chemical Co..... 50

Tarzana Herb Farms..... 69
Ten Eyck, C. F., & Co..... 69
Tennessee-Eastman Corp..... 22
Tennessee Products Corp..... 44
Thomsen Laboratories..... 86
Thurston & Braidich..... 69
Titanium Pigment Corp..... 36
Treemond Company..... 65
Truesdail Laboratories, Inc..... 64
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 50

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.....2, 62
Union Standard Equipment Co..... 85
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc..... 41
United States Potash Co., Inc..... 55
Universal Trading Corp..... 82
Utility Color Company..... 78

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 72
Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc..... 87
Victor Chemical Works..... 18
Virginia Smelting Co..... 50
Virginian Gasoline & Oil Co..... 73
Vitamins, Inc..... 64
Vitamoil Laboratory, Inc.....58, 72, 82
Vitro Manufacturing Co..... 49

War Assets Administration..... 31
Warwick Chemical Co..... 77
Wiley, John, & Sons, Inc..... 79
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc..... 82
Williams, C. K., & Co..... 76
Wilson-Martin Div..... 81
Witco Chemical Co., Franks Stearate Div. 14

Ziegler, G. S., & Co..... 74
Ziegler Pharmacal Co..... 64
Zink & Triest Co..... 69
Zinsser & Co., Inc..... 49

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